CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 101 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
29 April	MANTUA †	10,902
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA / NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia
* KALYAN / DONGOLA — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination,
1st May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
4th May.	BARALA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
5th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
6th May.	VASNA	Busreh direct.
7th May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. and Calcutta (Cargo only.)

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... . Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Moraji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs	7,50,18,450-0-0
Paid up Capital and Reserves	Rs	2,43,55,535-0-0
Reserve liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,25,12,915-0-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Problinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,000,000
CAPITAL	,,	85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	,,	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ...	,,	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...		$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...		£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...		$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	...	20,45,220	0	0
Reserve Funds	...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply o :—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
7, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest alloweb for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from :—
Post Box 22. Phone 5305.
KHOLSA AND CO.
Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents
309, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.
1, Chowring
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PUNCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. No. 2710. *Telegraphic* "LODGE"

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—3
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 3-10 | Million Shoe S. S. Rs. 4-10
Million Boot S .S. „ 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. „ 5-14

SUTOR & Co.,

Opposite Messrs. Phillips & Co. above Dutch (Netherland) Bank 1st floor.
No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

ZANGI Rs. 6/4

the latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops. Unsuitable pens changed FREE. Screw Cap, Safety or Levery Self-filling all at same price. V.P.P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip. Ans. S. Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets, Blue, B. Black etc. 3 Dozn. Ans. 8.
ALL PENS REPAIRED EXCHANGED.
FACTORY SALES CO., 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your holiday Snaps for Devoloping, Printing, Enlarging, etc , Straight to :—

S. MAHADEO & SON.

WELLING HOUSE,
201 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND MOTOR OIL ENGINES.

Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.
Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Agricultural Merchants and Importers, 316, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0 2 Copies Rs. 4-0-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scietific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES
Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank, BOMBAY.
Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA."

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY
BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Brages Launches and Boat Builders.
Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycoprer.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office;— 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note Well:—The Astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15/- per thousand per annum.

Please compare this results with the results of other Companies before insuring your life.

Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance guaranteed business.
For further particulars, Proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, Ltd.,
Local Secretaries, 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
OR
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

Fresh Consignment OF Febricoid Best American Leather

Suitable for Coach Cushions
„ „ Furniture Linings
„ „ Automobile Upholstering and Hook

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

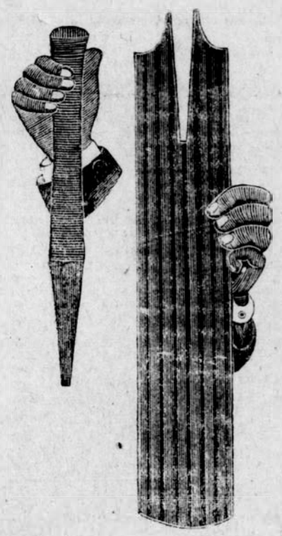
Standard Automobiles,

58, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DEMAND." *Branch*: NASIK CITY. *Telephone*: 4491.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.,

Always large stock on hand of
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG. Telep. No. 741.



Please Remember

We have well experienced SIALKOT MEN to repair Bats.

Rates Moderate

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ALSO

Large stock of Autograph, Cannon, Force, Spl Club and varieties of English Bats and other materials.

DODHY'S Men size Cricket Bats costing from Rs. 3 to 20.

Catalogue sent FREE

DODHY & SONS

Kanta Terrace Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STANDARD FOUNTAIN PENS

	Rs.	A.		Rs	A.
Waterman	6	12	Swan	4	12
„ Safety	9	8	„ Safety 2 c.	6	12
„ Self filling	9	8	„ 300 (long)	7	0
„ Nib	4	8	„ 500 (stont)	14	0
Blackbird	2	12	Alexandra	2	4
Conklin	6	8	Gravity stylo	3	0
Cameron Safety	7	8	Swan clip	0	14
			„ King clip	0	4

Pen Repairing Speciality

LOVELUCK & Co.

16 LINGACHETTI ST. MADRAS

OTTO-DE-ROSE NO A 1.

An Ideal Perfume for handkerchief. Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajahs, etc. Price one dram Glass Stoppered phial Rs. 2-8-0 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & CO., Perfumers,
Dr. S. B. C. 4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property, The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and. Above all a policy with us is essential or you and your family.
Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which, apply to :

Branch Manager
THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,
50-52. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

REGINUS

Nervous debility is a bane to the human progress. Loss of energy, memory and manly Spirit, indigestion, Sleeplessness and other troubles due to weak nerves are completely cured with our Reginus. Phial Re 1/- .

Cure for Diabetes

—The most distressing Symptoms of the ailment—excessive thirst, burning sensation of palms and Soles, general weakness of the system are completely cured with our specific Bot. Rs. 3/-. Free catalogue sent on request.

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS.

RANAGHAT BENGAL.
Sole Agents:—
Messrs. B. G. JACK & Co.,
Prince Buildings,
46-48 Medows Street; Fort, Bombay.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

with prudence for purses.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Modern Tailors & Out fitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Medicines prepared according to the principles of the latest and up-to-date scientific authorities and modified by us to Suit Indian climate and temperament.

MARVELLOUS CURE FOR

LEUCODERMA & LEPROSY

Leucoderma or White skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific pills and oils only aggravate and in going to cure the disease create new complications. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant non-mercurial i.e., totally harmless drugs producing no reactions. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic, or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both for internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set to last a month. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha fromPort Blair :—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects a wonderful thing for the Leucoderm in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculo, Anasthetic or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked and cured by our Scientific remedies including internal medicine and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in literature sent free to all. One set lasts 45 days.

J.N. SEN, L.H.M.S.,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,
Specialist in Leprosy and Skin Diseases and Biochemist. Prop: Behar Chemical Works.
Office at JAMTARA, E. I. Ry where all correspondance should be sent. Works and residence of Prop. at MIHIJAM, E. I. Ry.

KATOL STICKS

[Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters

EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully Please Phone up 4008 for our representative,

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHONE NO. 4008.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and gest. Free samples to school master, and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhami Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Here is your requirement
Boon in the days of Epidemics.

IGLODINE

Tri-iodo-ethyl-phnyl.
The best Antiseptic
Use it externally for Wounds, Cuts Burns and Scalds.
Use it internally for Colds, Catarrh Bronchial Asthma, Influenza, Typhoid and Dysentry.
Particularly efficacious in the diseases of Women.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO—

MADHAV AGENCY,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—India, Burmah, Ceylon, Mesapotamia and Persia.
Manufacture:—IGLODINE Co., Ltd.,—Newcastle on Tyne.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Oriental

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Offices SAT Ahmedabad. Ajmer. Allahabad. Bangalore. Calcutta. Colombo. Delhi. Karachi. Kuala Lumpur.

Offices AT Lahore. Madras. Mandalay. Mangalore. Nagpur Poona. Rangoon. Rawalpindi. Trivandrum

	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid.....	6,00,00,000
Annual Income.....	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS. SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES:
For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye Werlid."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd. PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Re. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building. Hornby Road. Fort. BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telephone No 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT

FUGUKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus, Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks,
Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps,
Illumination Strips.
Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY.

Special Musical Charity Performance.

BY

Aftab-e Sitar Barkat Ullah Khan

AT THE EXCELCIOR THEATRE

On Wednesday 3rd May 1922 from 6 to 8 P.M. (S. T.)

Rates Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Tickets can be had of "Bombay Samachar" office and at the Theatre.

PUBLIC MOTOR AUCTION

Will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL at 3 p. m. of the following:—

6 cyl. DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE.
4 ,, DURKOPP.
4 ,, 20 H. P. OVERLAND FLANDERS.
4 ,, OVERLAND 90.
4 ,, 25/30 H. P. HUDSON.
6 ,, 19 H. P. SCRIPP'S BOOTH.
4 ,, 15. 9 H.P. B. S. A.
2 ,, RENAULT.
4 ,, DODGE Car Closed Body.
4 ,, CLEMENT BAYARD Landaulette.
4 ,, FORD Touring.

AT THE

POPULAR MOTOR MART

OF

Telephones:- HEAD OFFICE 4643, WORKSHOP 5995 — TELEGRAMS MOBILA BOMBAY

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co. Ld

310, LAMINGTON Rd, OFF JACOB CIRCLE

Long Duration,

Minimum Current Consumption.

Pleasant White Light.

Highest Resistibility.

1,000 Burning-hours

THEREFORE BUT

Only These Lamps!

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon:

The Indian Produce & Oversea Trading Co.,

Importers & Exporters.

Branch Office :— Hamburg.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, (P. O. B. 554) BOMBAY.

Can be had from Stock at every competitive prices
(A Few Upcountry Sub-Agencies are still open.)

OMEGA

STRAP WATCHES

Nikel case from	Rs. 41
0936 Silver ..	,, 49
Square Shape ..	,, 65
Gold 9 ct.	Rs. 122
,, 14 ct.	,, 150
,, 18 ct.	,, 180

Luminous Dials Rs. 10 extra

Obtainable Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON.

OMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Lt

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 27th.

Thease of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in		—	29.889
Temperature of Air	—	degree —	87.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	" —	80.4
Dew Point	—	" —	7 5
Relative humidity of Air	—	" —	0.730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	" —	3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	—	" —	93.0
Minimum do do do	—	" —	83.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	WSW,W,SE,WNW.	
Movement of Wind do	—	miles.	107

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	29	m 0 12	27 3	29	m 6 17	15 1
		0 56a	28 5		6 47a	18 0
S	30	m 0 46	27 0	30	m 6 50	15 2
	May	1 32a	28 2	May	7 24a	18 6
M	1	m 10 8	29 1	1	m 3 39	17 10
		10 .6a	28 4		3 46a	18 8
Tu.	2	m 2 0	26 0	2	m 8 2	16 2
		2 5a	27 2		8 55a	19 7
W	3	m 2 44	27 6	3	m 4 41	16 3
		3 44a	27 3		5 2a	7 9
Th.	4	m 3 48	24 7	4	m 9 59	17 11
		4 46a	26 2		11 27a	19 11
F	5	m 0 22a	28 4	5	m 5 45	15 3
					6 14a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl. 29	(Saturday)	Sunrise. 6h. 33m.	Sunset.	6h. 53m.
,, 30	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
May 1	(Monday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 2	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 3	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,,	6h. 54m.
,, 4	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,,	6h. 54m.
,, 5	(Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,,	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 19.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 29.8m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 16h. 32.7m. a.m.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours	Minimum of Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 27th	80.9	65.8	61	1.97	+1.36
Jask	92.5	74.4	89	5.72	+1.66
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 27th	98.1	72.4	47	1.06	—1.93
PUNJAB—					
Multan	99	73.4	43	1.69	—0.09
Rawalpindi	89.1	77.0	22	11.80	+1.41
Lahore	105.6	79.4	27	1.66	—3.25
Hissar	107	80.1	3	1.23	—3.09
Ambala	106.7	78.4	13	5.79	—2.04
Delhi	105.2	82.1	24	0.85	—2.53
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	108.5	81.1	18	0.90	—1.14
Mainpuri	108.9	78.2	33	0.75	—1.96
Jhansi	104.0	80.1	17	1.33	—0.64
Cawnpore	107	85.4	24	2.36	0
Allahabad	108.1	81.5	65	1.58	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	109.7	73.4	35	3.60	+1.36
Karachi	86.9	77.9	83	1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	106.6	78.4	28	0.68	—1.43
Jaipur	108.3	78.2	13	0.22	—1.43
Kotah	110.4	83.8	11	0.05	—1.41
Mount Abu	91.0	74.0	16	0.27	—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	103.6	76.5	70	0	—0.55
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87	0	—0.53
Veraval	87.3	81.3	89	0.04	—0.43
Rajkot	97.0	81.8	49	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	102.8	81.8	37	0	—0.60
Surat	..	81.2	89	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.0	39	0	—0.44
Deesa	111.5	84.1	37	0	—0.55
Neemuch	104.7	80.8	67	0.48	—0.49
Indore	106.8	86.1	54	0.36	—0.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25	2.26	—0.79
Saugor	105.8	80.0	13	1.95	—0.53
Hoosangabad	110.7	80.0	24	3.80	+0.75
Khandwa	111.2	83.1	39	3.20	+0.60
Akola	113.1	86.2	22	2.29	—0.07
Amraoti	111.6	86.7	22	0.32	—1.54
Nagpur	111.3	84.9	19	0.02	0.64	—2.59
Chanda	110.8	80.4	27	1.25	—2.35
Raipur	109.7	73.4	18	1.29	—1.15
KONKAN—					
Bombay	93.3	81.2	76	8	—0.71
Ratnagiri	91.2	81.0	70	0.41	—0.98
Marmugoa	93.8	80.9	71	1.78	—0.15
Karwar	92.1	81.9	68	1.53	—0.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	106.6	76.0	35	..	0.70	—0.50
Ahmednagar	102.5	71.5	63	0.06	1.09	0.50
Poona	94.4	68.4	76	0.34	1.41	—0.08
Sholapur	..	..	59	..	7.36	+3.05
Bijapur	100.7	73.8	80	..	2.60	—4.51
Belgaum	90.0	69.0	78	0.51	7.96	3.89
Aurangabad	105.1	76.3	42	0.07	1.50	—0.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.9	83.1	35	..	2.58	0.82
Hyderabd	106.4	81.9	48	..	7.18	+4.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	91.0	79.9	72	0.03	4.85	+0.14
Calicut	92.0	81.5	80	2.06	5.33	—4.96
Cochin	92.1	85.7	72	..	16.10	—0.79
Colombo	90.5	78.1	94	..	30.98	—15.91
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	96.3	82.1	70	..	3.50	—4.07
Bellary	101.8	78.2	57	..	4.06	+0.76
Cudapah	107.2	87.6	51	..	3.69	—1.90
Madras	95.2	81.6	69	..	9.59	—11.86
Bangalore	95.6	70.9	70	..	5.43	—0.25
Coimtoor	98.7	78.8	66	..	9.58	+2.11
Trichinopoly	105.7	81.1	67	..	5.86	—5.07
Negapatam	91.0	80.9	64	..	13.04	—17.89

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th April 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Several duststorms have occurred in the east and north Punjab. Skies are clear in the west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature has decreased generally and is now below normal in the west Punjab. Night temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and Jhansi. Day temperature is in the excess at Mainpuri. Night temperature is above the average except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputant.—Skies are clear in Sind, and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah; night temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West, and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect at Indore. Night temperature is above the average on and near the coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations in the south. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jubbulpore and Khandwa. Night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is higher than usual in the north Konkan both during the day and at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.34" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual except at Nizamabad. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad, but is below normal over the rest of the division. Night temperature does not differ much from the average.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance in the north has caused several dustsorms passing away eastwards. Rainfall associated in the Punjab, but has given no rain. It is with thunderstorms has occurred locally in has fallen to the normal over most of northern the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature India and [illegible] central parts of the country.

Forecast.—[illegible]ier dustsorms or thunderstral Provinces, and thunderstorms in the storms are likely in the Punjab and the Cennorth Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th April 1922.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the North West Frontier Province and is marked this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and local in Assam and the Bombay Deccan while a few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Moulmein two; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh Sibsagar two; Tezpur three; Cherrapunji twelve; Drosh a quarter; Ahmednagar one; Bijapur a half.

Coast observations suggest that the storm in Arabian Sea has probably dissipated.

Sree Charkha

During the last few months many new improvements in the Sree Charkha have been made and the present model contains the following special features.

1. A wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving string most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 70 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling fine yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Chalka or Yarn Winder.

The former features of brass bearings removable spindles, etc., are also made more accurately.

Price complete Rs. 5.

Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST:—

ANNAPOORNA COOKER & CO.,

NEAR WEST END CINEMA.
GIRGAON, BOMBAY NO. 4.

Re: INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at 54, Medows Stret, Fort, BOMBAY.

Nothing Like It.

Gentlemen wishing to increase their present income can do no better than apply for an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

67, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO US AT

RAVAL BUILDINGS,

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Your call will be esteemed.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

THE PATENT

"AMULET"

GLARE PROTECTOR.

Per Pair.

With Opaque Side Wings & London Smoke Glasses .. .. Rs. 6-8

"Raysophyll" or Amber Transparent side Wings & Glasses .. Rs. 15

Complete with Attachable Curlsides

and [illegible] New pattern Metal Case.. ..

SPECIAL [illegible] To DEALERS

Front View.

Showing Attachable Sides.

SOLE PATENTEES:—

LAWRENCE & MAYO Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

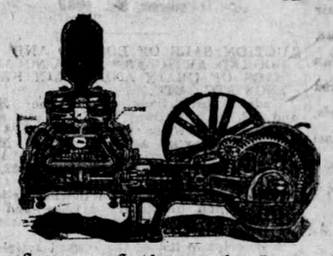
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Branches in India:—Bombay, Madras Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi, Lucknow, Simla and Karachi.

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. (INDIA.)

SOLE AGENTS:—



MYERS PUMPS

Reliable House of Myers Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps Power Pumps, Spray Pumps for every purpose and for depths up to 200 ft.

PATRONIZED BY

Government and Indian States.

Also can be Had of us:—

Sugar-cane Crushers, molines Plows, cultivators, Hand Grinding mills etc.

Write for catalogue and particulars to above address.

A WORD.

ONCE You study the Central Bank of India's scheme for Savings Bank Account you will not have to think—

TWICE before stopping your Savings Bank Account now running elsewhere,

ONCE you realize the difference between earning "interest on daily balances" and "interest on minimum monthly balances" you will not have to think—

TWICE before opening a Home Savings Bank Account with the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Should You Require

The Best the Latest, the most Up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and Eye Glasses in various Styles and Patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALA & HOMI

The Leading Opticians of Bombay

HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaways — AND — 219, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Sun Glasses or All Discription

Powerful Prism Binacular by Zeiss

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

What Motor Do You Use?

INVICTA ELECTRIC MOTORS ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Always in stock in sizes o 1 to 100 B. H. P. either for A. C. or D. C. Circuits.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co.,

80, HOMJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Near Town Hall Gardens.)

P. O. Box No 799.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SIDLEY DEASY AND OAKLAND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Monarji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One 15-20 H.P. Sidley Deasy Motor Car fitted with Lady bicycle wheel seven seater with accessories and spare wheel.

One 1920 H.P. Oakland Motor Car five seater in good order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 29th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Hutchkiss Motor Car five seater 15-20 H.P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSE, LETTER BOOKS, QUILTS, BELTS, BRUSHES, NUMDAH FELT, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

1 case coloured cotton hose, 1 case hair slides, 1 case letter books.

1 case half hose, 1 case coloured cotton hose, 2 cases white satin joans.

1 case cotton quilts, 1 case pure Indian Drills, 2 Bales cotton piecegoods.

2 cases wool half hose, 1 silk embroidered Muslin all over. 3 cases quinine pills.

1 case Paris garters, 4 cases cotton towels, 15 cases Pad locks, 2 cases confectionery.

27 cases canned fruits. 3 cases cornel shuttles, 1 case suction hose.

6 cases gin sundries, 1 case scrub brushes, 2 cases medium Bow springs.

1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels hooks and eyes, 2 parcels celluloid comb wear.

1 Parcel celluloid hair rings.

On account and risk of Mahomedally A. Rajkotwalla of Bhendy Bazar.

20 Rolls yellow namdah Felts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagor Mr. Narandas Bhawanji and the risk and account of the mortgagor Hargowandas Kuerdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T), on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagees contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 8th day of May, 1917, and the Indenture of further charge dated 14th day of August, 1917, made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Virji Peraj of the other part and also pursuant to the second further charge dated 15th day of January 1921, the latter made between Hargowan Kuberdas of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji, Transferee of Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate on the Eastern side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2121-2122 with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 354, Street Nos. 245-249 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the house of Bhimji Devji on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rama, wife of Pandoba Japooji, and on or towards the South by a gully and the house of Sadashiv Amaram, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Attorneys of Transferee of Mortgagee, Messrs. Mehta Yalji and Co., at their office Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUNAM KILAN, BULLOCKS AND CARTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4312 of 1922 (N. H. Moos v/s Memon Haji Moorsul) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 8th proximo sell by Public Auction at Sewri at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following one Chunam Kilan, one Bullock and one cart.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY FIGURES GOLD CHINA CURIOS, SHAH NAMA AND GOLD EMBRIODERED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck the following:—

One lot of rich carpets. 1 Box Ivory Gangifa 96 cards gold gilted libertian figures of Tora Emerald Engraved Nareshka, one "Shah Nama" Gold Churki Enamelled one lot of gold rich embroidered dresses, robes for Rajahs and Maharajah old Benares Saris, one lot Silver ware etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER THALI, GOLD KADA, NOSE RING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4369 of 1921 (Sonubai, v/s. Ganesh Pandurang) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 121, Apollo Street, the following.

One unserviceable typewriter, old law books, silver Thali, small cups, gold Kada, Watka, Anklets, nose ring, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

Biochemistry or Life hemistry.

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.

Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Apendicits, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DR. SAM. WILLIAM,

Graduated Biochemist,

No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 113 TONS SCANTLINGS, POST PATLI AND BAROD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Bhugwandas Netram at his Jetha near Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the under mentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gullam Hussain Lalji.

Scantling Tons 2-10-6 of contract dated 5-5-1921 Mark B. M. Size [illegible] x 1½.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Abdul G[illegible] Scantling Tons [illegible] x 1½. 1-9-3-0 Mark K. B. Size 2

Scantling Tons 0-11-2-0 Mark K. B. Size 2 x 3

Posts Tons 6-11-1-0 Mark G. G.

Posts Tons 3-22-0-0 Mark R. B. of contract dated 20-10-1921.

On account and at the risk of Seth Abdul Gunny Ebrahim.

Patli Tons 5-30-6-4 of contract dated 9-1-1922 Mark Z. and P.

Also on account of the constituents.

About 100 Tons Post, Patli and Barod.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort

Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co and in accordance with provisions of section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Coy's Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles.

Booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain and Grain sweepings, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

MENESSE and Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting drawers Karsondas Keshavji.

14 Cases Glyco-Thymoline, Thymoline Dental and Thymoline small.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Anandrao & Co.

5 Cases Miller Lock & Co.'s Padlocks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Javeri & Co.

15 Cases 60 Copying Presses.

On account and at the risk of Abdulabhoy Salebhoy.

2 Cases Shears and 1 Case Arrowbrand collar buttons.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

6 Cases Toys: 1 case braces and garters, Ladies' silk dressgoods and necklace.

1 Case French Perfumery.

1 Parcel about 20 gross collar buttons.

4 Parcels Felt filtering bags.

1 Case Felt filtering bags.

1 Parcel Hat Leathers.

By order of Messrs. Ramji Purshotum & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenters and pledgers D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co. D. Shantilal Kantilal & Brothers and D. Shantilal Kantilal:—

S. R. 100 Bundles False pellitory Roots.

C. M. 10 Cases Cochineal.

R. P. 98 Casks Lead Ore.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th April, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 421.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, FORD MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armles chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

MARBLE STATUS.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re. Bhikabhai Damoder (Insolvent):—

1 case of quinine (about 50 dozs. quinine tablets).

(2) Re. Gordhandas Punjabhai (Insolvent):—

One silver Lota, mattresses, pillows, etc.

(3) Re. Manchand Walchand (Insolvent):—

One Ford Motor Car No. 330, one safe on stand, clock, chairs, electric table fan, meatsafe, iron bed, copper and Silver Ross, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypoderm's syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

To day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

To-morrow at 10 p.m.

GREAT VARIETY SEASON

Special Engagement of

LES BRETONS

LES BRETONS

The Great French Trick Cyclists.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"FROM HAND TO MOUTH"

Pathe Gazette

Eve's Review.

TOM KEELE

and

WYN RAY

IN MUSICAL COMEDY

POPULAR PRICES

Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EXCELSIOR

TOMORROW AT 3-30

THE BALIWALA PARSI

VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.

Present

A Gujarati Version of the world famed farce

"CHARLIES' AUNT"

alias

"MASINO MAKO"

Played by a cast of local shown Gujarati Stars.

POPULAR PRICES

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

How is your Heart Line?

Fancy Gray's heart line was broken in three places.

Her's was a strange love triangle.

Fancy stood in the centre. A different man faced her from each point,

Which line did she follow?

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"RAMAYANA"

in 21 parts of absorbing interest

This Week Concluding Episodes

(Parts 17th to 21st)

Come and See the Story of the Ages.

A Superb Cinematographic Gem.

All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this

Stupendous Production

The First Indian Serial

Commencing from Sat. 29th April 1922.

An entirely novel production

Parshuram Parshuram Parshuram

(6 parts—6000 feet.)

Produced by the Kohinoor Film Co., Dadar

An intensely stirring film depicting the glorious deeds of the terrible Brahmin Warrior Parshuram who destroyed the Kshatriyas of the world twenty-one times and was finally vanquished by Shri Rama.

Coming Shortly

VIR ABHIMANYU.

The First Star Film Co., Production.

A really magnificent film.

Time, Sat. & Sun. extra show at 3-30 p.m.

Daily Four shows;—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkaladarsha

SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO. V. BHOSLE,

will Stage at Bombay Theatre.

On Saturday the 29th April 1922 at 8-30 p.m.

"SHAHA SHIVAJI"

On SUNDAY 30th April 1922 at 3 p.m.

HORNIMAN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

"SANYASACHA SANSAR"

On Sunday NO Complimentary tickets will be allowed.

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Saturday 29th April 1922 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Sating] SANSHAYA KALLOL [Acts 5

Sunday 30th April 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Sangit] DYANPADI [Acts 3

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,

Tickets can be had at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station.

Proprietor:

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production

ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS

2nd chapter

"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"

For the First time in India

AESOP'S FABLES

modernised

A series of entirely new cartoon. each with a moral

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

AND

A POLLARD COMEDY

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Charney Road.)

TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee: on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.

"The Devil's Kingdom"

"The Devil's Kingdom"

in 5 parts

featuring

DENMARK'S GREAT SCREEN ACTOR

OLAF FONNS

which is greater——

LOVE OR REVENGE?

Come and see the answer to this in

"The Devil's Kingdom"

See—how a man's whole life is absorbed in taking revenge for the wrong done to her sweet sister, inexperience of the wicked world and finally the Love comes in and puts revenge at bay,

When poverty finds itself suddenly surrounded by Riches it is only with great reluctance these can be thrown off

Love Conquers All

GLOBE CINEMA

Last 6 parts of

"NEW PROTEA."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

124A IN KATHIAWAR STATES.

HITWARDHAK SABHA'S PROTEST

The President of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha in the course of a representation to H. E. the Viceroy regarding the addition made to Section 124A P.C. in connection with the Kathiawar Political Agency writes:—

On behalf of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha I beg most respectfully to submit the following petition to Your Excellency in Council protesting against the action of H. E. The Governor of Bomaby in Council in adding specially for the Agency areas of Kathiawar the following words to Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code after the words "British India," namely, "or the Ruler or the Government of any State in India." The effect of the addition is that the Ruler or the Government of any State in India is placed in the same category as the Government of India regarding the penalties provided by the section and that persons living within the Civil Station of Rajkot, Wadhwan, Songadh and Jetalsar and in the Agency Thana Circles have a new penalty imposed on them, and have a new duty cast on them which extends to every Ruler and Government of every Indian State all over India. The subjects of a State owe duty to it but according to this addition to Section 124A, because they have the misfortune to reside in the Civil Stations where they were invited to buy lands and settle for business or to live in Thana Circles, the people are to cultivate affection to every Indian Ruler and his Government all over India. The Sabha cannot understand why these particular areas have been selected for this addition to Section 124A. If the Governments of Indian States and their Rulers require protection from criticism, which they have no right to, they must require it much more in British India, where there is a free and well organized public press and where the people have learned to exercise more freely the right of publicly criticising any Ruler or Government, when their actions are unpopular or harmful to their subjects. In the Agency area there is no free press. Only two papers are published and they can be suppressed at any time by the Agent to the Governor without giving reasons by asking the editor to leave the place. (see G. N. of June 25 1891).

The whole of Kathiawar including the Agency areas is interested in seeing that Rulers cease to be irresponsible autocrats and that the States are governed in the interests of the people justly and constitutionally. The addition to Section 124A made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay would remove the only voice, slight though it was, which cried out occasionally against the erratic, unjust, arbitrary and oppressive administration of the States and irresponsible actions of their Rulers. It will be said that Section 124A does not debar fair critiesim. But the Section is all embracing. Disaffection has been held to mean want of affection, which is not difficult to make out, even where fair criticism has been indulged in regarding the autocratic acts of our Indian Princess personally or the character of their administration generally, which admittedly autocratic, cannot certainly be classed as good autocracies except in rare instances and which, to say the truth, are real bad autocracies requiring root and branch improvements in many essential respects. The addition is calculated to inspire real fear in the minds of those living in the Agency and to make them dumb, especially as it comes at such a time as this, and as our Rulers, who feel impatient of even very legitimate, fair and moderate criticism, are not likely to remain idle in moving at every opportunity those in authority to put the section in motion. The bent of mind of the local Agency authorities can be understood, when an Agent to the Governor prohibited a public meeting convened in Rajkot C. S. by two temperate and responsible citizens to protest against an arbitrary act of the Jamnagar State Police and when it is claimed by the authorities that the Civil Stations are meant for administrative purposes only, which implies that the thousands of people living in them, many of them highly educated, have not even the elementary right of citizenship of expressing their opinions in public about events in the States surrounding them with which they have intimate connections.

The Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha has ventured to approach Your Excellency in Council in this matter because this addition to Section 124A had been made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council in exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign) Jurisdiction Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2359 I. A. dated the 19th June 1903. The Sabha understands that the exercise of the power and jurisdiction thereby delegated is subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. My Sabha humbly submits that the present is a fit case for the exercise of this control and prays that Your Excellency in Council will, for the reasons herein given, consider it just and proper to disallow the addition and modification made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to Section 124A by their Notification in the Political Department No. 1445, dated the 17th February, 1922.

A POINT OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 27.

At the High Court to-day judgment was delivered in an appeal in which the point at issue was whether a congenitally blind person could inherit under the Hindu Law. Their Lordships held the rule of exclusion of such persons was still in force and cannot be said to be obsolete.

The rate of interest of the Imperial Bank of India has been reduced by one per cent.

A High-Class Guarantee!

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; send promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J	K	A	
S	T	R	E	
T	K	E	A	
S	O	K	E	

London General Supply Assoc'n
73 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

The Baroda Union Dyeing, B. & C. P. Co., Ltd.

(In Liquidation.)

For Mill Owners and Capitalists

The above factory for dyeing and bleaching of cloth and yarn, fitted with latest Machines German make, is for sale, or hire or running with its present liabilities. Offers invited upto 10th May 1922.

Details and Inspection on enquiry from:

Palace Road, BARODA.

Save your Children from Teething Troubles.

By using our

Genuine Electric Necklace

Gives immediate relief in severe cases concessions to wholesale purchasers.

Plain Re. 1/- Fancy Rs. 2/-

MITHOOLAL JHA INDIAN STORES.

BHONGAON P. O,

Dt. Mainpuri U. P.

C 12749.

The cure for Bad Tonsils

Is not obtained by CUTTING them out but by CLEANING them out.

Don't neglect these diseased glands. Learn all about the

CAUSE, CURE AND PREVENTION

of Tonsil and Adenoid infection. Read the whole story in Dr. William F. Hava d's remarkable booklet "TONSILS AND ADENOIDS" of priceless value to parents and children, teachers, singers. Every doctor and healer should have this book.

PRICE RS. 4-0-0.

Sole Agent: B. P. Madon

HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT

next Small Causes Court Dhobitalav.

An Opportunity for Investors.

Rs 6,000

FOR

Rs. 500

If your Buy a

"Solar Loan Bond"

You are expected to get

Rs. 6,000 for Rs. 500

In a short time

The cost of Bond is Rs 500, you can pay this amount in lump sum or in 26 instalments.

Liberal Surrender Value

Open to all Respectable Persons whose monthly income is at least Rs. 250.

Full Particulars Free From

THE

SOLAR ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(Department 3) Post Box 20

BOMBAY.

Agents Wanted—Liberal Terms.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 24 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8 1899, Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthama has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthama patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing typing. Apply personally, DEMOCRAT OFFICE, 388, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R3540

WANTED A SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A C12852

WANTED.—OVERSEARS, SUB-OVERSEARS, SUPERVISORS, fully qualified to carry out construction work, also SUB-ENGINEERS PAY according to qualifications. Apply SERVICE SUPPLYING COY. Kartiki Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay.
A R3534

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED for a Civil Engineering Firm. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3510

WANTED Applications are invited for filling up a few Superior Posts in the Punjab National Bank. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore.
A C12860

WANTED—The services of several young man from 5 p.m. to midnight. Apply personally between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. to the MANAGER, The Grand Unique Auction, Prince of Wales Museum grounds.
A R3523

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN for Architects firm with knowledge of details Pay accordingly to ability. Apply with testimonial copies to Box 151.
A R3519

WANTED A competent ELECTRICIAN who has a thorough knowledge of Motor Car Dynamo, WIRING, etc., Apply with testimonials to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
R3462

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for a Local Mill/ Apply with particulars of qualifications and experience, and copies of Testimonials: Box No. 7996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12868

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to take charge of a business office. Only those knowing accounts, business and office routine should apply personally to the undersigned ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY, Churney Road, Bombay, No. 4.
A C12812

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

WANTED.—An experienced and influential SALESMAN by an old Import House, for Sundries and Hardware. Good prospects for a really energetic man. Apply stating age, experience, references. Also mention Salary or Commission expected. Box No. 1987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3494

WANTED.—One GRADUATE (Sanskrit) as Headmaster, one UNDER-GRADUATE (Persian) one VERNACULAR SENIOR for a school in Dholka. Apply before 4th May, stating qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 7966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3532

WANTED—For the Bhavnagar State Medical Department, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 100—5/2—120. The services are pensionable. Apply stating age, nationality, qualification, and previous services if any, with copies of testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bhavnagar State, Bhaunagar (Kathiawar).
A C12861

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MANAGER of Export and Import Office is open for engagement. Hightest references. Apply Box No. 7990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3503

RESPECTABLE MAHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with long teaching, Secretarial and clerical experience seeks a suitable position. High references. Apply Box No. 7993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3480

A gentleman experienced in Exports, Imports and office work and resided in Japan for a long time with commercial House, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a respectable firm. Please apply Box No. 7995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3524

HOSPITAL NURSE can give SERVICES for (Surgical, Medical and Maternity cases), for 2 hours in the mornings and 2 hours in the evenings, or help at an operation in any private home. Unable to stay all day with patient, due to an invalid mother. Qualified and Diplomed, good references. Refer MISS MARGARET BROWN, Top Flat, Wiltshire House, Tank Paka hadi Street, Jacob's Circle, P. O. Byculla, Terms reasonable.
B R3563

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET furnished FLAT, seven rooms and terrace, Lamington Road, Chowpatty end, for rent till end of October. Apply SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A., Fort.
C12824

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12728A

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
B R3499

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET 1ST FLOOR of Bungalow at Dadar, (2) minutes' walk from G. I. P. Station. Airy and commodious. Electric fitting. Apply YUSUFSHA, 35, Harvey Road, Chowpatti.
C R3527

THREE TERRACE ROOMS with bath and closet at Warden Road, facing Sea Rs. 125. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3501

TO BE LET at Andheri, a comfortable, GROUND FLOOR of "Purshotum Vilas," 5 minutes from Station on Kuria Road, for three only. Apply Box No. 7911, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3464

TO LET—A big GODOWN at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and a small Godown at Reedy Street, Fort. Apply L. G. DOSSA, 41, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R3489

TO BE LET—For high class Hindoos, remaining one AIR1 BLOCK, second floor, rent Rs. 175-200 to 350. Dust opposite Marine Line Station, Phone No. 3637.
C R3481

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Lamington Road, Chowpatty, monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply D. N. DAMODARAN, Chowpatty Road.
C R3541

NOW AVAILABLE—Attractive modern FURNISHED ROOM, bath electricity. Separate entrance DOCTOR HINMAN, American Mission Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R3535

TO BE LET—From 1st May, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBY HOUSE", MIDDLE COLABA, quite close to Tram Terminus. Apply Sharp to R. A. DUBASH c/o Cursetjee Muncherjee & Sons, 54, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R3507

TO BE LET—BLOCKS from Rs. 75 to 350 near G. I. P. Dadar Station. Apply No. 9, M. G. NAGINAWALLA.
C R3498

PALATIAL BUNGLOW at Warden Road, facing Sea with garden and upto date fittings. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after five in the evening.
C R3500

TO LET—For Offices, Fourth Floor Front of a building in the centre of Hornby Road, 37 by 26 feet. Available for immediate occupation. Lift is available. Apply Box No. 7951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R12511

TO BE LET—A big SHOW ROOM, suitable for Motors and Motor Repair Workshop, near Ford Automobiles, French Bridge. Apply for particulars, THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
C R3531

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES AND NOBILITY, a large decent airy bungalow with modern conveniences for sale or let. New PATTRAWALLA, LONAVALA.
C R3451

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly built building, 3rd and 4th floors, Rents Rs. 145, 155 per block, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R3488

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Manson", Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Supari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

TO LET.—Hornby Road, Fort, an airy commodius FLAT, admeasuring about 2,700 sq. ft. prominently situated, Electric fittings, lift and all modern sanitary conveniences. Immediate entry. Rent Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply Box No. 7985, Advt Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
C R3456

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FIAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms Hall, Dining Room and three Baths, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock," Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

TO BE LET at Club Back Road from 1st May, 2 Blocks in "ABRAHAM MANSION" 2 in "HALIM MANSION" consisting 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, 1 Dining, 1 Drawing, 1 Cook, and 1 Servant Room with Electric Lights Fans and Gas Stoves Rent Rs. 200 per month each. Garrage Rs. 50 extra. Apply D. ABRAHAM and SONS, 34, Church Gate Street.
C R3529

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A lock up GARAGE for four cars either in Fort or Colaba. Apply stating rent to. Box No. 7991, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3504

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE One BANGLOW, situated at Valkeshwar Road, facing sea, well ventilated, electric lights and fans, latest sanitary arrangements and modern conveniences. Regularly occupied monthly rent about Rs. 2,000/-. Apply to Post Box No. 301.
G R3519

PLOT FOR SALE—A rare opportunity. Near business quarters on Girgaon Road and Princess Street, a plot, admeasuring over 500 sq. yds. of Pension and Tax tennure with building therein having Westerly frontage facing the sea whose breadth is about 45 feet and depth is about 102 feet. Please apply Post Box No. 2086. Bombay, No. 2.
G R3517

COMPLETE GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of 70 Gins in the best Punjab American Cotton growing district for sale. For particulars and price apply to Messrs. RATANLAL & CO., 6, Sussex Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R3522

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built exclusive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
Ja

FOR SALE BROKERS NEED NOT TROUBLE. One TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, single cylinder 3½ H. P. Rs. 350/- nett. One Safe Virji Shamji's make size 24"x16" complete with stand. Rs. 150/- nett One glass and wooden cabin three sides, Height 7 feet width 8 feet 1/4th Glass & 3/4th wooden Rs. 250/- Open for inspection at Manek Brothers & Co., Princess Street, padamsee Building
Ja R3522

TYRES AT 50% BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers current list prices.

Owing to the higher import duties, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.

The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12846

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY, CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

ONE six cylinder 1921 sport model CHANDLER CAR is TO BE SOLD by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. on 29th instant, at our show rooms, under instructions from Mr. M. C. Ghia, and at the risk and on account of the party concerned. Car in very good condition. Run only 3500 miles. Open for inspection. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.
JA R3484

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE COTTON BALING HAND PRESSES, new, of American make. Two labourers quickly press 400 lbs. bales. Write for further particulars to the MANAGER, yas giving factory at Bardoli.
K C12869

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Platt Brothers Secondhand just like new GINS, 5 bearings, 14ins. shaft, complete. Apply to Box No. 7998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3539

FOR SALE MARELLI 8 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—RE-BUILT CROSSLEY OIL ENGINES, 6, 8, 9, 14, 18, 20 and 32 B.H.P., which will use ordinary Crude Oil. Apply BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
H R3514

WANTED—Second-hand very little used CRUDE OIL or SENCETION GAS ENGINE, 75 to 125 B. H. P. State particulars and lowest price to Box No. 7968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3445

READY FOR SALE—One 60 B.H.P. Ruston CRUDE OIL ENGINE is in good working order. Apply to CHUNDURI SITA RAMAYYA, General Merchant, Mill-owner, Bezwada.
K R3516

EDUCATIONAL.

MUSSOOREE PARSEE HIGH SCOOL.

IDEAL SCHOOL in Ideal English climate. Spacious school building, fitted with electric light upto date sanitary arrangements, water installation, 100 Roomy Beds, Five qualified teachers, Public Examinations, Boy Scouts, Gymnastics, Games, efficient medical attendance. A. M. BAHDURJI, Principal.
M C12867

THE ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI, 1860). Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn Homeopathy and allied sciences and secure Diploma easily.
M R2190

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GIBRAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALMA-MATER Universities of England, France and America grant special Diplomas to successful students in Shorthand and Typewriting (60 days Course) and Accountancy, Banking, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Business Organisation. Special Secretarial Course and Lectures in General English and French. College open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. during May vacation. Apply The PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE 283, Hornby Road.
M R3528

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees moderates. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.

HOTELS.

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris), Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER.
R3525

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—An EARLY PASSAGE to England in return for services by a hospital trained nurse willing to take entire charge of invalid or child—Indian family preferred references given. Apply Box No. 7962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3479

WANTED—Rolled Gold and Nickle SPECTACLE FRAMES and other OPTICAL GOODS in large and small quantities. Indenting agents possessing such stock parcels, are requested to write in details immediately to Box No. 7992, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
P R3505

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO Excellent condition. Immediate disposal. Owner leaving Bombay, F. D. DUBASH, Bhoola Bldg., Bombay No. 12.
N R3512

FOR SALE.

COASTING STEAMERS several new and second-hand cargo passenger steamers for particulars apply, 2nd floor 120, Suparibag Road.
R3472

FOR SALE OR STUD.—"JACK"—IMPORTED GREAT DANE from Prize winning stock. Pedigree on application. For Sale—Two Great Dane bitches and two pups, six weeks old, also English and Australian greyhounds. All above have excellent pedigrees. Prices and particulars from WINCKLER, Kolar Town. Mysore Province.
N R3536

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PERCO IRON CEMENT.—For Foundries, Domestic Quality for repairing Kitchen Utensils, Baths, Pails, Stoves, etc. Apply to C. D. KERKAWALLA, Kalachowki Road, Parel
T R3448

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. Expert tutors of Typewriting by Touch System at very moderate rates. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies stocked. 259/261, Hornby Road. Opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort.
T

11 LBS. PARCEL BEST WALNUTS Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. selected sultanas, chilgoza or almonds Rs. 7 and 7-8, respectively; 5 lbs. unstoned apricots or dry figs Rs. 6 and 6-8 respectively; 5 lbs. dried plums or black currants Rs. 5-8, each; 11 lbs. parcel mixed dry fruits Rs. 14. Charges included. FRESH AND DRY FRUITS AGENCY, Kashmir Tele. 'Evergreen.'
T R3210

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable New with Case	175
Remington No. 11 Rebuilt	285
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, No. 8 Brief	95
Empire No. 2 Latest	140
Oliver No. 3	100
Underwood Latest Brief	200
Smith Premier No. 10 latest	140

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs.	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200 225	240
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case 190	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road. Bombay.

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:
B TRIKUMLAL & CO
Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.
Telegraph "EMISSARY"

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c, to DEWAN, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to ADJ SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Rampart Row, Fort.
R3479

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issued by this Company and secured by a trust deed dated the 15th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Framjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures will become due for the period from 1st January 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day aforementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders these new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 18,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd. Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.

NOTE:—Any number of Debentures can be consolidated in one Debenture upon the request and at the expense of the Debenture-holder.
C12421

NOTICE.

THE CHIEF AGENCY of the GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., held by Mr. S. K. PHANSALKAR of Indore, has been withdrawn as from this date—27th April, 1922.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
Gresham Buildings, Bombay.
C12864

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kashi Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more. (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).

1 Sutlej Flour Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab).
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.

Intending Lessees or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVE Mr. ANANT RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12856

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June, 1922.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseers' Class must have passed one of the following examinations.

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The School leaving Certificate examination, entitling the candidates to admission to Government service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices will take place on the 12th June 1922 at 10 a.m. and test examination for S. O. class will be held on the same date for those who have not passed in Algebra and Geometry in School leaving examination.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before the 31st May, 1922.

R. S. CREE BROWN.
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 24th April, 1922.
C12830

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE office of SHETH MULRAJ KHATAU will be REMOVED from Oriental Building, to Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, on and from 1st May, 1922.

By order of
SHETH MULRAJ KHATAU.
H. L. DAWLATJADA.
C12827

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "EMPIRE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 11 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 756 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CANCEL THE AUTHORITY dated 2nd February, 1917, given to Mr. B. P. POCHAJI to sign Per Pro. Insurance Department Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, Sun Insurance Office.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
C12883
137, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THE ENHANCED FARES generally coming into force from 1st May, 1922, will not immediately apply to Bombay Suburban length.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.
C12866

GERMANY.

REPRESENTATIVE of a European Mercantile Firm will be proceeding to England and the Continent early in May and is prepared to undertake any suitable commissions in the way of arranging Agencies, making purchases or establishing connections. Write for interview to Messrs. ANDERSON ROGERS & WARD, LTD., Post Box 496, Bombay.
12833

NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the supply of writing as well as printing paper of different qualities and weight required for the use of all the State offices as well as printing with the Darbar's water mark is to be given for a period of five years. Tenders are therefore hereby invited so as to reach the office of the Diwan of Kolhapur on or before the 15th May, 1922, supplying samples of all sorts of paper together with quotations. Selection will be made from among the samples received. Specimen drawings of the water mark will be supplied to those whose tenders will be accepted. Probable quantity of annual consumption of paper of all sorts is lbs. 33900. Free delivery at the Kolhapur Railway Station is to be given. Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited with the Darbar for due fulfilment of the contract.

Y. ABDULLAH,
Inch Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur,
25th April, 1922.
C12843

THE JAM S RI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 150 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1921, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 15th May, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-0 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 8th May, 1922, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th May to 14th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C12867

NOTICE.

THE unfinished School Building and site at Village, Deolali, situated in Mile 1 of Camp Deolali Road, will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 1-30 p.m.

2. The intending purchaser when second bid will be accepted by the U/s, will be called upon to pay up ¼ of the amount of the bid at once, the remaining ¾ being payable within 10 days on receipt of sanction to the same from the Superintending Engineer, C. D., who reserves the right of accepting the bid or otherwise without assigning any reason.

3. In the event of non-acceptance the amount received on account of the bid will be refunded.

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Nasik, 27th April, 1922.
C12863

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS WANTED URGENTLY to carry out certain DRAINAGE WORK at Stable No. 196, Bellasis Road. For particulars see MR. UMAR HAJI ADAM, 52-54, Kambekar Street, Mandvi Mohalla, Bombay 9.
R3534

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3722 of 1921.

MIRZAMAL NIVETIA, a firm, which carried on business at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. JETHMAL THAKERSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Bellapur. 2. DHARSEY JETHMAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, 3. KARAMSEY JETHMAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bellapur, who until recently carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of Dharsey Jethmal. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greating: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against the abovenamed defendants where of the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 5241-6-0 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest on Rs. 4892-12-3 and the costs of this suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1922, at a quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon. Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C12836

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. C. C. SUIT No. 1593/23488 of 1919.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint fited received the 21st day of January, 1920

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII,r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will taking turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within Fourweeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

KANZI JAGANNATH OZA, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) JUGJIVAN ANANDJI & CO., Cloth Merchants, carrying an business in Lakhmidas Khimji Market, outside the Fort of Bombay (2) DAYABHAI HARJI MISTRI, of Latur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Latur (near Barsi) in the territories of Nizam ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court of small causes Bombay, against you the abovenamed Defendant and now transferred to this court at the request of the 1st defendant where of the following is a concise statement, viz:—

Plaintiff claims Rs. 2,000/- only being damages for the breach of the contract in suit and costs of this suit and further and other relief as this Court may deem fit and proper:—

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of June, 1922. at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all matrial questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothontary

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of September, 1921.
Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12855

"MATOSSIAN."

THE "HALL MARK" OF IMPROVED Egyptian Cigarettes throughout the Civilized World. In packets of 20/25, Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12 and in boxes of 100 from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12-8 per box. Obtainable at all leading Hotels, Clubs and Stores throughout India and Burma. Price lists and further particulars on request. Distributing Agents for India: THE CHOWRINGHEE STORES, 11, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Telegrams: "Lilyput." Telephone No. 413. Mention this paper please.

C12859

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 114 of 1922.

MEGHJI MOORJI, carrying on business in the name of Meghji Moorji and Sons at Upper Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHIVRAM NARAN, a firm, until recently carrying on business at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

THE Plaintiff claims from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 297 and Rs. 10,939-15-0 making together the sum of Rs. 11,136-15-0 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint and costs of this suit.

This Court has fixed 23rd May, 1922, for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of January, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

This 25th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12870

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MERCHANT & CO.

AUCTIONERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT GOPI TANK ROAD UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. MERCHANT & CO., will under the instruction from Messrs. Dikshit Manekalal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. P. Dhargalkar proving Executor of the last will of Dr. L. B. Dhargolkar mortgagee and on account and risk of Shamrao Nathoba Naik sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 18th of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the portion of a piece or parcel of Mahim Pension Tax Land or Ground together with messuage tenement or building thereon with the cocoanut or other trees growing and the other loose flower pol trees lying thereon with the right of drawing water by the Channel from the adjoining well in the oart of Hassumally Moogdoomaly which said portion is situated lying or being without the Fort of Bombay in upper Mahim Gopi Tank Road and called and known by the name of Mothiwady in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4917 (1) 4918 Street Nos. 245 & 246 and registered in the Books of Collector Land Revenue under Old No. 540, New No. 4409 Old servey No. 201 & New Survey no. 1/1515 and containing by admeasurement 1631 sq. yards or thereabout and bounded on the East by the Gopi Tank Road, on the West by the property of Hassan Alli Moogdoom Alli, on the North by the property of Janardhan Mahadev and others, and on the South by the Oart of the last Putla Bai widow of Nilu Ji Babu Rao.

For the further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. DIKSIT MANEK LAL & CO., Attorneys, for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 41 Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

WAKE-UP

BUSINESSMEN.

WE GUARANTEE TO:—

1. Reduce your selling Expenses.
2. Increase your CASH SALES.
3. Bring new customers with cas in these bad days.

There is more MONEY in India TO-DAY, than there was in 1914. REMEMBER, it has only changed hands.

Let us show you HOW to approach the wealthy people of the present time.

Ask us to PROVE, without any obligation on your part. Write NOW, lest you forget.

ADVERTISERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE,
P. O. Box 306, Bombay.

SIXTY YEARS
OF
INDIAN FINANCE
K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc.
(Econ. London), Bar-at-law.
To be had of the Author from
158, Walkeshwar Road,
BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 10. Postage As. 10 per copy.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs 7-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked Surgical Instrument Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co.,
28 Medows Street, opp. Cornaglia BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Exeter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	–	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	–	–
" " Sales of East Indian	–	50
" " Imports – –	–	–
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	–	10 38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels –	–	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. – May	–	18 12
(As known in Liverpool at – July	–	17 78
closing time.) – Oct.	–	17 52
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. – May	–	17 25
– July	–	17 19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April – – – – –	–
May – – – – –	10 18
June – – – – –	..
July – – – – –	10 20
Aug. – – – – –	–
Sept. – – – – –	–
Oct. – – – – –	10 12
Nov. – – – – –	10 11
Dec. – – – – –	–
Jan. – – – – –	10 05
Feb. – – – – –	–
Mar. – – – – –	–

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April – – – – –	10 21
May – – – – –	10 21
June – – – – –	10 21
July – – – – –	10 26
August – – – – –	10 22
September – – – – –	10 19
Oct. – – – – –	10 18
November – – – – –	10 14
December – – – – –	10 12
January – – – – –	10 10
February – – – – –	10 08
March – – – – –	10 06

Tone :—Steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months	To-day's price.
April – – – – –	18 35
May – – – – –	18 35
June – – – – –	16 50
July – – – – –	18 70
Aug. – – – – –	18 85
September – – – – –	17 05
Oct. – – – – –	17 20
Nov. – – – – –	17 35
Dec. – – – – –	17 40
Jan – – – – –	17 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 26th

M. G. Bengal Good – – –	7 00
" " Fully Good – –	7 40
" " Fine – – –	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good –	8 30
" " " Fully Good –	8 70
" " " Fine – –	9 10
M. G. Broach Good – – –	8 85
" " Fully Good – –	9 25
" " Fine – – –	9 65
G. Sdade Good, – – –	6 90
" " Fully Good – –	7 30
" " Fine – – –	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports –	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain –	..
" " to Consinent – –	..
Futures at New York Mar. – –	–
Futures at New York May – –	18 05
Futures at New York July – –	17 69
Futures at New York Oct. – –	17 70
Futures at New York Jan. – –	17 66
Spot Cotton at New York – –	18 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans – –	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May – –	16 94
Futures at New Orleans July – –	17 09
Fair Rio Ounce (No. 7 quality) – –	10 7/8
Demand Bills – – – –	–
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined –	99 5/8
Do. Foreign – – –	67 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 26th.

Futures at New York	May –	18 05
	July –	17 69
	Oct. –	17 70
	Jan. –	17 66

Liverpool, April 26th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May –	10 21
	July –	10 26
	Oct. –	10 18
	Jan. –	10 10

London, April 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers –	1/3 3/16 Steady
Bar Gold – –	£ 4 13/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot – –	34 1/2 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 26th,

Rentes 3 per cent – – –	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot – – –	34 1/2
" " 2 months hence – –	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.) – – –	–
Interest day to day loans – –	2
" 7 day Market loans – –	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate –	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May	
Paid – – – –	57/3
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May	
Sellers – – – –	56/6
Australian 62 lbs. April – –	57
Tone :—Steady.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank – – –	£ 17 3/4
Hongkong – – – –	£ 113
National – – – –	£ 40 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair zepore Actual Bold –	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship – – – –	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :— – –	–
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—Easier.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Buyers .	18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Paid Easier – .. –	£ 17 5/8
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper –	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B. – –	£ 59 1/4
Copper Braziers – – –	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal – – –	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter – – –	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets – – –	–

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90 – –	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 % – – –	£ 89 3/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47 .. – –	£ 100 Ex.
Consols 2 1/2 %– – – –	39 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % – – –	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 % – – –	68 1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan – –	£ 118

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe April ..	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay –	21
Tone :—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	18/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/11 1/2
Tone :—Weaker.	

POWELL'S
Drugs—Chemicals—Surgical and Scientific Instruments—Hospital & Invalid Supplies.
DRUGS.—We offer a practically complete line of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicinal Preparations and Proprietary Medicines. We require our Drugs to meet exceptional standards of purity. In our Pharmaceutical Laboratory we manufacture a rather extensive line of reliable medicinal preparations.
CHEMICALS.—are stocked from all grades, from the crude minerals as dug from the ground to those required by the most exacting analytic Chemist. For prescription work we offer Chemicals as specified by our own severe laboratory requirement. For analytical work we recommend POWELL'S TESTED PURITY REAGENTS showing on each container our guaranteed analysis.
Tell us the purpose for which you need a Chemical and we will furnish the grade best suited.
SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Their stock of instruments stands unrivalled for accuracy, finish, design and resisting qualities.
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—Powell's are the largest Wholesale Dealers in Ingram's Rubber Goods and Johnson and Johnson's Dressings
Hot Water Bottles, Ice-bags, Syringes, Air Cushions, Air Beds, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Sheeting, Urinals, Enamelled Bed Pans, Feeding Cups, Clinical Thermometers, Bath Thermometers, Crepe Bandages, English-made Tooth Brushes, Spoonges, &c., &c., Also Belts, Trusses, Suspenders and all kinds of Deformity Appliances.
N. POWELL & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, BOMBAY.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 28th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May	–	470
" " "	July-August	–	490
Fully Good Bengal –	May	–	348
" " " –	July	–	358
Fine Oomra's –	May	–	386
" " " –	July	–	404
Southern –	May/June	–	480
" –	July/Aug.	–	490

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May	..	471
" " " ..	July-August	..	48
Fully Good Bengal ..	May	..	348
" " " ..	July	..	357
Fine Oomra's ..	May	..	385
" " " ..	July	..	40
Southern ..	May/June	..	480
" ..	July Aug.	..	440

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28th.

Description,	Super Fine	F Good	Good	Fine	
M. G. Bengal and sind .. Punjab	–	380	360	340	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	407	392	377	–	
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	437	422	407	–	
M. G. Central P. No 2 ..	422	40	392	–	
M. G. Broach	–	488	478	468	
M. G. Punjab American ..	–	–	–	–	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 27th April 1922.

Cotton – – –	8453	Bales.
Wheat – – –	16 2	Cwt.
Linseed – – –	13141	"
Rape, etc – – –	1165	"
Gingelly seed – – –	1104	"
Poppyseed – – –	619	"
Groundnute – – –	2528	"
Castorseed – – –	7191	"
Rice – – –	3076	"
Myra Pollama – – –	1335	"
Cottonseed – – –	10221	"
Mowraseed – – –	Nil	
Gram – – –	1239	"
Juwar – – –	129	"
Masur – – –	Nil	
Barley – – –	688	"
Bajra – – –	1047	"
Total – –	8014	Tons.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has hardly been any change in the Cloth Market during the past week. The tone of the market has been dull and the tendency seems to be for easier rates in the near future, owing to the total absence of wholesale demand and to poor retail enquiry. It seems that the buyers' requirements have been satisfied by the recent purchases made, and as the goods are still on hand and have to be disposed off, fresh buying is not in contemplation at the moment. It is said that the Mahomedans have been buying *Khaddar* instead of foreign cloths for the "Ramjan". Fresh demand for Manchester goods cannot be expected until some favourable news of the monsoon is received and this means that about two months will drag on in the same manner. But as dealers are anxious to decrease their stocks values will naturally have to be lowered to induce buyers to purchase. During the recent activity in the bazaar, some dealers, having sold some packages, were encouraged to purchase forward goods for May/June shipments. It is left to be seen how they will fare in these transactions.

Grey Shirtings have not shown any change. The demand has been very poor. Drills have remained steady at last week's rates. Jacconets and Mulls have been selling in retail quantity. White Shirtings have been easier all round. White Mulls and Nainsooks of Manchester make have not attracted much attention, and though the rupee rates have been nominally steady, they have shown a tendency to decline when buyers and sellers have come to close quarters. Stocks of some styles are light, but as there is no activity at present, the merchants are chary to go in for forward business.

The Manchester Market has shown a firm appearance, but the undertone has been weak and several makers are in need of orders Shippers are not inclined to book business on their own account owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook. The Importing Firms here are handicapped, as old accounts with merchants are still outstanding and it is not deemed prudent to increase the risk. The rate of exchange has not shown any signs of improvement and heavy losses have to be suffered on this account. It is reported that as an extraordinary measure the Egyptian Government is entering the cotton market as a purchaser in order to check the continued fall in prices. This straw shows which way the wind is blowing. It is gratifying to note that the wages question has been settled at a conference between the employers and the employed in Manchester. The spinners and weavers have accepted the terms conceded to the cardroom operatives, whereby their wages will be reduced immediately by 39d. in the pound and by another 10d. six months hence.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

		Ins.	Yds	Rs	as.	p.
Bull's Pari No. 2000		39	37 1/2	15	0	0
" 10 .0 0	–	45	"	18	0	0
" No. 33300	–	46	"	17	0	0
" " 2300	–	37	"	13	8	0
Graham's No. X 30	–	39	"	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse	–	42	36	–	–	–
No. 3310	–	44	36 1/2	–	–	–
Dewhurst's BBB	–	38	36 1/2	22	0	0
" BB	–	39	36 1/2	20	0	0
" Rupee No. 2		38	36 1/2	–	–	–
Bates' No. 12838	–	41	37 1/2	–	–	–
Bombay Co.'s No. 2503	–	44	36	–	–	–
" No. 1500	–	39	37 1/2	15	0	0
" No. 3600	–	38	37 1/2	–	–	–
Bradley's No. 310	–	39	37 1/2	–	–	–
" " 4462	–	51	x	–	–	–
" " 1566	–	23	37 1/2	–	–	–
Borders " 551	–	39	37 1/2	–	–	–
Lyon's Shealer		3	x	–	–	–

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon		36	40	Net	23	0 0
Bull's Musgid No. 426		36	40	–	15	0 0
Mitsui's Elephant		39	40		20	0 0

GREY JACONETS

Bull's No. 8		45	22	–	8	14 0
" " 13	–	45	22	–	7	14 0
" " 138	–	44	22	–	7	0 0
" " 336	–	44	22	–	7	0 0

(Continued on page 12.)

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Mantua," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

Performance for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner, 3 p.m. (S. T.). For details, see the announcement in our advertisement columns.

MONDAY, May 1.

S.S. "Delta" with mails of April 13, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHOWNA.—Maneckji Dadabhai Chowna, father of Mr. H. M. Chowna. Funeral at 4-30 p.m., to-day No. 10, Slater Road, near Railway Station, Grant Road.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

NAMADEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the above Saunstha, a public meeting will be held to-day at 9-30 (p. m.) at Shri Vithal Mandeer Hall, Khetwadi 6th Lane, to express their deep sorrow at the deaths of the late Mr. Vithal Toolsiram alias Appasaheb Hirve of Poona.

"BOMBAY AND COW-PROTECTION."

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Shri Cutchi Lohana community to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Dariasthan, Vadagadi, Mandvi Messrs W. J. Halai, J. B. Patel, N. D. Upadhyay and others will speak on "Cow-protection and Bombay Municipality." Seth Huseinbhoy, A. Lalji will special seats will be reserved for ladies.

MAHALUXMI MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shri Mahaluxmi Mitra Mandal Shri Shivaji Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Mandal's Hall at Jacob Circle.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the Peoples' Union Mr. R. V. Vandekar will deliver a lecture on the life of Shri Shiwaji at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), and after that there will be Gymnastic performances.

SANGIT KALA BHAVAN.

To-day (Saturday), Sangit Kala Bhavan of Mugbhat, the popular Music Institution, will perform the Opening Ceremony of their Branch in Haji Cassam Buildings, Lalbag Parel, at 4 p.m.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji when Messrs. J. R. Ajgaonkar, Zahur Ahmed, etc., will speak and Swami Satya Deva will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira Bag Hall, Cawasji Patel Tank, to celebrate the "Shivaji Jayanti Utsav."

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

A meeting of the students of the above institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the above class when an address and casket will be presented to Principal Banaji.

BALASINOR PEOPLES ASSOCIATION.

The third yearly Sammellan of the above Association is fixed to be held on Sunday the 14th and Monday the 15th May, 1922, at Balasinor. Mr. Manshklal Rawjibhai Mehta has been elected President and he has kindly consented to accept the chair. Every inhabitant of Balasinor is requested to become a Member of the Reception Committee the minimum fee for which is kept at Rs. 2 only and to try his utmost to make the Sammellan a success.

NEW KHADI SHOP AT MANDVI.

Sheth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani will perform to-morrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.) the opening ceremony of the new Khadi Shop of Messrs. Sharadchandra and Co. near Imperial Bank of India, Mandvi Branch, Masjid Bunder Road. Messrs. J. M. Mehta, Seth A. H. S. Khatri, and Zahoor Ahmed Dr. P. H. Mehesheri, and others have kindly consented to attend the ceremony.

"GREEHUSTHA DHARMA."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Pandit Mayashankerji will deliver a lecture on "Greehustha Dharma."

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

For favour of publication.

VOLUNTEERS DRILL.

All the active volunteers of the F. and G. Ward Congress Commitee are to attend drill in Kirtikar's Vadi, near B. B. C. I., Dadar Station, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 (A. M.).

DIVINE SERVICE,

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2nd Sunday after Easter:—
7 a.m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Woodward Eb.
Hymns—382, 197, 817, 224.
5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Ghants.
Hymns—298, 260, 27.
Collections for Cathedral Funds.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ELOPEMENT PROJECT.

A WRONG PERSON CHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court befor Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Deputy Inspector Saul charged Issac Ezekiel Issac, a Jew, with theft in a building of four gold bangles, one gold chain and one pair of shoes valued at Rs. 290 on the 17th instant, property being that of Mrs. M. S. Hibba.

Mr. DeCunha, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vas and Mr. St. John, pleaders.

The prosecution alleged that the accused used to visit the complainant's house at Sankli Street. On the 17th instant the complainant found some of her jewellery in question missing. She, therefore, reported the matter to the police who on suspicion arrested the accused and traced the jewellery pawned to two Marwaris.

The defence of the accused was that the complainant's daughter, Miss Sophie Moses, was in love with one Osi Carvaloho living in the house opposite that of the complainant. He (accused) used to carry their letters and also arranged for their elopement. As Miss Sophie and Carvalho had no money to carry out their advanture of elopement, the former robbed her mother's jewellery and gave the accused to raise some money for the intended project.

In cross-examination Miss Sophie Moses admitted having left her house for a day and that she had gone to Carvalho at the Alexandera Dock where he was working as a probationer in the customs.

His Worship after hearing the evidence discharged the accused.

A RIOT IN MINIATURE.

ACCUSED FINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Prosecutor Finan charged (1) Govindram Gungaram, (2) Govindlal Nagindas (3) Dhanpat Bholaram and (4) Dulaji Mobiji with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, mischief, resisting the lawful apprehension of the first accused and attempting to reserve him from custody.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the second accused and Mr. Kothasthane pleader, for the third and fourth accused.

The evidence showed that at 3 p.m. on the 17th of March, Police Constable No. 2014B was proceeding along Sheikh Memon Street, with two persons, whom he had arrested on warrants. There was a heavy traffic at the time and the first accused who was a squatter was asked to move along. He created a scene and therefore he too was arrested. This gathered a few persons who demanded the release of the first accused and raised the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jay". In the confusion the two arrested persons escaped. Police Sepoy No. 1021B, came to the assistance of the policeman, got a victoria and managed to put the first accused in it. In the meantime, the crowd continued to raise cries and surrounded the victoria and would not let it move. The Second and the Third accused unharnessed the horse and the fourth accused took it away some distance. Police reinforcement came up, arrested the three accused and along with the first marched then off to the police station.

The first accused was tried separately on a charge of disorderly behaviour to which he pleaded guilty.

The other three accused were charged with being members of unlawful assembly and obstructing public servants in the discharge of their public functions to which they pleaded not guilty.

The Court fined accused No. 1 Rs. 5. The second and third accused were fined Rs. 200 each or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The fourth accused was fined Rs. 50 or in default two weeks simple imprisonment.

The three accused were further ordered to execute bonds in the sum of Rs. 100 each to keep peace for one year.

A BUTLER'S VIOLENT END.

Mrs. Martha Smith, residing at Hornby Villard, reported to the police that jewellery valued at Rs. 1,600 was found missing in the morning of the 23rd instant. Suspicion pointed to her butler, Kalia Kakma, who was taken in police custody. On the night of the 26th instant, Kalia told Sub-Inspector Samant, who was investigating the case, that he had concealed the jewellery in the bungalow. Kalia was taken away to Mrs. Smith's bungalow, where he pointed out the drawer where the jewellery was concealed but without success. He was being taken away back by the police, when Kalia asked the police to take him to the cook room. While taken there, Kalia picked up a cigar box from a shelf and took out a razomr. The police sepoy caught him, when he pushed him away. Kalia then cut his (own) throat with the razor and fell on a cot. Sub-Inspector Samant ran and took charge of the razor and removed the body to the morgue.

An inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, on Friday on the body of Kalia, when Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, said that the direction of the wound was typical of suicide the right hand having been used.

A verdict of death from his having cut his throat with a razor while in police custody was recorded.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.—At the Excelsior this week there is an attractive combination of trick cycling and of Cinema films. Les Bredons present an act which seems rather like pogo on a wheel. Trick cycling is hot work this weather, but these French are said to do it well, and as we have had nothing of the sort in Bombay for a long time they will probably be appreciated. During their performance they ride no fewer than seven different types of bicycles, some of them weird and wonderful machines. Tom Keele and Wyn Ray are among the other artestes, and supply an excellent musical comedy interlude.

One of the films is a Howard Lloyd Comedy which is extremity funny. It should certainly raise some hearty laughs.

THE EMPRESS.—Ramayana, the great Hindu epic reaches its final instalment at the Empress. The new instalment is full of good, dramatic situations and tense moments.

THE EMPIRE.—"The Heart Line." In the slums of a big city a woman, before dying, told her child to take the name of Francis Grantherpe. More than twenty years afterwards this boy, now a palmist and clairveyant, falls in love with Clytie, the daughter of Oliver Paysen, who for many years has been looking for a boy left in his charge by his partner, and lost after a railway accident. He consults Mme. Spell, a fake medium, to try and find the boy's whereabouts.

Meantime Clytie's love has shown Grantherpe the hollowness of his life. Fancy Grey, his Secretary, also leaves Granthorpe but unselfishly thrusts her love aside, when she finds he loves another. She aids the lover, and assists Granthorpe to expose the tricks of Mme. Spell. The discovery of Granthorpe as the missing boy follows, and all is clear for the happiness of Granthorpe and Clytie.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SECOND LL B. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have passed their respective examinations:—

DIVISION I. (In order of merit.)

J A Croning, L L Desai, H R Jetly, G N Joshi, M D Khandvala, V R S Krishnarajapet, D M Parikh, J D Randeria, R I Seshayyar, P D Vyas.

DIVISION II.

N B Apsingekar, S Arakere, V P Athalye, R Balagar, H D Banaji, R V Bangalore, K S Bellur, D B Bhat, S R Bhate, L J Bhatt, O H Brown, K V Channapatna, K Chikkalingiah, N V Chiplunkar, J J J Cursetji, A Dalaya, N D Dange, A D Datar, S C Davangere, L D Dave, B G Desai, D G Desai, M B Desai, M G Desai, V T Desai, D G Divakar, E H Doctor, H M Dolia, N J Dongre, A T Doshi, K G Dravid, K M Ghanwatkar, M M Gharekhan, P Gopalamenon, P V Gothoskar, M G Gujar, D S Gupte, N B Ichhaporia, R Javali, G B Joglekar, K S Joshi, M V Kale, V M Kanekar, S Kankanhalli, V S Karajgikar, J S Katpitia, S S Kazi, G V Kelkar, H J Khanderia, S M Khatkhatay, S S Kittur, R R Krishnamurty, G R Kulkarni, T V Kulkarni, V R Kulkarni, P R Kunigal, H K Lalani, S D Limaye, R M Mankodi, R V Mehrunkar, R H Mirajkar, V R Moholkar, T D Motwani, V K Nayak, S G Padalkar, M M Pandya, V C Pandya, E K Panse, M M Parikh, S F Patel, C V Pendse, G L Phadnis, P Y Phadtare, L H Prabhu, K G Purohit, C T Ranadive, G K Rao, P N Sanghavi, M R Sathe, C S M Shah, H D Shah, N G Shah, P J Shah, S P Shah, U L Shah, V C Shah, I A Shaikh, N G Shanbhag, V P Shroff, D N Shukla, S Srinivasavedantachari, S Srirangachar, S R Sundararao, H G Tilak, M G Trilokekar, C D Trivedi, M D Vaidya, J G Vaingankar, B D Vaishampayan, D J Vora, M K Yelegaonkar.

PASS.

S N Angadi, A R Argam, G R Barve, M M Bhatt, E J Biem, B S Closepet, F B Daruwala, M B Deshpande, C C DeSouza, N V Dharadhar, D V Dharap, B T Dhavale, T R Gadre, S B Gaikwar, J M Gandhi, N M Gandhi, H T Jakati, G G Jayakar, B R Kotwal, L C Kundanani, H J Lakhia, H D Mulla, V S Papagudi, P L Parekh, S R Patil, R G Shinde, T R Shroff, P A Shukla, R S I Tumkur.

Mr. K. M. Desai wins the Arnould Scholarship and the Judge Spencer Prize.

Mr. H. M. Vakil wins the Muncherji Navroji Banaji Scholarship.

INTER EXAM. IN COMMERCE.

SECOND CLASS.

K S Anantanarayana Iyer, K R Bhide, B D Chirputkar, P M Korah, V Krishnamachari, M V G Menon, R N Palayil, M A R Sequeira, R B Shahu, S R Subrahmanyam,

PASS.

V C Amin, U C Baes, V N Chaudhary, C M Daru, R M Desai, R C Divan, M V Gandhi, J M Gobhai, D K Gunjikar, S E Hodiwala, N L Kapadia, H D Katrak, S R Kelkar, G G Kewalramani, W Maciel, H T Mahuvakar, Y R Manerikar, F M A Mathias, H J Mehta, T A Mohamed, F R Mullaferoze, P C Pillay, R M Pochkhanavala, S Rama Subbian, P M Rao, S R Rishiyur, C B Sethna, T N Shenoy, R K Suntook, M V N Thalakoti, K K Thakar, I S Thakore.

S. R. Subrahmanyam wins the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking.

M. V. Gopalkrishna Menon Wins the Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship.

B. COM EXAM.

CLASS I.

H R Kawlra.

CLASS II.

S H Bhagwati, C B Dalal, R A Dalal, C K Desai, N C Kania, K N Pagdivala, A K Parikh, A K S Aiyar, Y K Chhatre, T V Datar, A R Furtado, W Lobo, T N S Mani, D G Palande, B S Sodhi, J C Shah, A B Kelkar, G B Zalani.

PASS.

R P Kapadia, L J Pandya, J P DeSouza, V K N Menon.

INTER EXAM. IN SCIENCE

CLASS I.

M G Desai, H K Chainani, D R Chaubal, R M Desai, A C Lobo, A G Maydeo, M H Mehta, R P Mehta, J M Rijhwani, P N Soman, D N Wani.

M. D. EXAMINATION (MEDICINE BRANCH)

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Karode has passed the Examination and won the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship.

B. HY. EXAMINATION.

Mr. George Coelho passed the whole Examination.

Messrs. Shamrao Balkrishna Dharadhar and Miguel Archanjo D'Silva passed in Part I only.

CLASS II.

R S Baindur, K G Bhagvagar, V G Bhate, K B Bhivapurkar, K D Chhatre, N R Dhaneshwar, N Figueredo, B B Ghanekar, R V Ghanekar, D G Jambhekar, D C Khare, P S Mehta, S G Nadkarni, K K Natiyala, S T Pandya, V G Patwardhan, V D Rajadhyaksha, B G Ranade, M H Shah, V V Abhyankar, N A F A Albuquerque, D B Arte, D J Bahadurji, S J Basrani, J M Dandekar, M C Desai, G M Deshpande, B S Dholakia, F A D'Sousa, V Y Godambe, N D Gurnani, A B Haval, L V Joshi, B M Kamdar, M P Kanga, D C Kanitkar, B D Karve, R D Kumbhar, K H Mehta, Y K Muranjan, D S Nadkarni, S M Pande, B Peltier, R J Purenik, A N Sabnis, T G Sadarangani, V V Sathe, R I Seringapatam, Y S Sovani, J A Taraporevala, A B Thadani, V M Ullal, N S Bengali, D V Tarkunde, R K Khakhar.

PASS.

D S Adenwala, V V Apte, S B Badas, V V Bapat, L G Bhatia, B B Dashrath, V V Deodhar, G D Desai, M G Desai, M D Edal Behram, G D Galwankar, G B Jambusarvala, B P Karnani, S K Kelkar, H M Kulkarni, S G Kumta, M P Lakhani, A Medeira, Y R Mulay, D M Palkar, G C Ponda, V V Pradhan, N S Sardesai, B N Savadi, M M Shanbhag, T G Shirname, D W Soman, K T Taskar, B L Thakore, S B Tulpule, B D Vyas, B B Wable, V B Waikar, J N Agshikar, D G Aloni, S V Ambedkar, P T Bhende, R M Chinchewadi, B J J Cursetji, J R Desai, K K Deshpande, K N Deshpande, S M Deshpande, R M Gaitonde, S R Godbole, A A Hakim, A V Hasabnis, M S Jagtiani, H H Jiandani, K K Joshi, J C Kakalia, N V Karekar, V R Kasargod, M P Khare, A H Khasgiwale, V K Koparkar, R B Kotwal, M A Lokhande, N N Magdal, R G Mehendale, F P Mirchandani, V V Modak, J M U Mutilbani, J B Parekh, M M Patel, R K Patel, J N Sabavala, H S Sahasrabudhe, S P Sakhardande, B G Sapre, M N Sathe, K N Sethna, M J Shah, K B Shroff, G M Talati, B S Unde, N T Vaidya, M K Vora, B M Wadhwani, C S Adenwala, P K Lohegaonkar, D M Munshi, B K Vaidya, D R Toorkey.

R M Desai wins the Gibbs Prize.

N D Wani wins the Melvill Memorial and the Sir Dinshaw Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarships.

HINDU TEMPLE IN GURUDASPUR

A CONTRADICTION

A Press communique states:—A Lahore newspaper recently published a letter in which a correspondent alleged that attempts had been made to convert Vaishnava Temple in the Gurudaspur District into a Sikh Gurdwara, and that Sikhs had interfered with the Basant Panchami procession and had used offensive language on the subject of the temple and the images in it. An enquiry has been made into these allegations and it has been found that they are not true. No attempt was made to hold any such procession and no such language, as is alleged, was used.

SHAH OF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Birthday and Coronation Anniversary of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia was celebrated in Bombay on the 26th instant at Noor Bagh, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, the Acting Consul for Persia, was "At Home" to a large number of Persian subjects, and among the guests was the Consul for Afghanistan. A *Qasida*, suitable for the occasion, was read. A speech in Persian was delivered by Mr. Khan, who thanked the persons present and expressed a hope that Persia would soon take her proper place among the nations of the world; and that an honourable peace, in accordance with the wishes of the whole Moslem world, will soon be brought about between Turkey and the Allies.

After refreshments were served the Mejlis concluded.

SOLICITORS' CLERKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The clerks of Solicitors practising in Bombay are thankful to you for throwing open your columns to their grievances against the Resolutions recently passed by the Local Law Society in connection with the employment of clerks.

These Resolutions have put the poor clerks in a very awkward position. If a clerk is dissatisfied with his lot and he has better prospects elsewhere, he cannot negotiate for the new employment unless he gives one month's notice to leave, but he cannot give such notice unless and until he is assured of his new prospects and the new employment is secure, which he can do only by complete negotiations. The result is he is compelled to remain where he is. The Resolutions also insist on the clerk producing a letter of consent from his then employers, but in practice there are very few attorneys who would willingly give such a letter to a clerk who leaves for better prospects and whom they cannot pay more salary.

The Resolutions are thus calculated to cause great hardship to the clerks and will give to the master a greater grip on the already sweated, poorly paid and over-worked staff. The Solicitors as a close and influential corporation have succeeded in getting an all round increase of 33 per cent in their bills of costs and one of the main grounds set up was that their staff was clamouring for increased salary. After they succeeded in getting the High Court to sanetion 33 per cent increase in their Bills, these Honourable Members of the Law Society clean forgot the necessities and grievances of their clerks and to give them a much deserved and absolutely necessary increase in their salary. Instead of properly gauging the clerks' grievances and remedying them some four attorneys met in conclave and in the name of the Law Society passed the Resolutions in question—and what a convenient omission! The Resolutions do not make it compulsary for the Solicitors to grant the required certificate. In no lines of service from the lowest to the highest such a certificate is necessary merely for negotiations for change of service. The Law Society is well aware that in all Solicitors' Offices clerks have to work late hours, often till 8 o'clock and then to run over to counsels' residence to deliver briefs. They also atend during the holidays and in several offices with a large number of partners and paid Solicitors who work by turn, not even gazetted holidays are allowed to clerks. Even the mill-hands and factory people get wages for workduring extra hours and holidays, but the Law Society has not provided for the same as it was in fairness bound to do.

A visit round the Attorneys' offices will bring vividly to the mind of any casual visitor under what insanitary conditions the clerks have to work. With heaps of dust laden and disease spreading papers on the table and the shelf and littered all over the office and in the midst of the din of a dozen typewriters working by their side these poor clerks are made to work side by side in all available nooks and corners of the office, ill-ventilated and not properly lighted, with the result that a very large percentage of clerks suffer from pulmonary disoses and are mostly anaemic and dyspeptic. If the Solicitors get an all round increase in their Bills, why should they not provide for more sanitary accomodation for poor clerks?

Sir the reason why the above Resolutions are passed by the Law Society are not far to seek. The Solicitors do not like their clerks should leave services now and then and force their hands in giving promotion. They want them to serve as slaves.

I hear there is an Association called "Bill clerks' Association and one would like to see that body moving in the matter.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

SUPERSEDED AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUES MEMBERS FOR RS. 1,60,000.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

A suit to recover a sum above one lakh and sixty thousand rupees has been filed in the District Magistrate's Court, Ahmedabad, by the Secretary of State in Council against about twenty members of the superseded Ahmedabad Municipality for having illegally spent the above amount. It is understood the members involved are those who following the precepts of Non-Cooperation had voted the above sum of money for purposes which are alleged to have gone beyond the scope of the Municipal Act. Sometime ago a similar suit was filed in case of the old Surat Municipality for having committed a similar breach of law.

INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN RULE:—A COMPARISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When H. M. King Edward visited this country as Prince of Wales in 1876, he in one of his speeches had said that there was at least one advantage of Indian Rule over British Rule and that was the ruler and the ruled being of one soil, one sentiment and one language, could easily understand each other; at least they would not misunderstand each other, and if misunderstood, they could remove each others' misunderstanding easily.

In Kathiawad, within a period of three months only, two cases of an almost similar nature have happened—one in an Indian State, and the other in British administered territory which give us an opportunity to draw a comparison between indigenous and Foreign Rule. Though both the cases are of autocratic breed, there is marked difference between the two. The Kathiawad Political Agency, which is part of British Raj arrested without a warrant Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kathari, impressioned them without alleging any offence on their part and kept them in jail for three days and then deported them arbitrarily. The State of Limbdi which is a portion of Indian Raj arbitarily ordered Mr. Amritlal Sheth to leave the State territory. When Mr. Sheth disobeyed the order, he was forcibly removed, as Mr. Mansukhlal was removed by the Kathiavad Political Agency. When Mr. Sheth reentered the State territory, he was put in the jail. Upto this point, there is not much difference between an Indian autocracy and British autocracy. The difference is in the result. The Kathiawad Political Agency has not upto now cared for the public opinion, while the Limbdi State was obliged to respect the public feelings within an hour's time in the case of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Manilal, though several leading men of Kathiawad have personally approached the authorities, several representations have been submitted to the Government of Bombay from various towns, the Press has strongly condemned the action, and discussions in the Legislative Council have taken place, and over and above this, legal opinion has conclusively shown that the action of the Government was simply illegal, yet nothing has been done to cancel the deportation order!

Now, see what happened in the case of Mr. Sheth at the Limbdi. When Mr. Sheth was put in jail, the local Mahajana or the leading citizens at once saw H. H. the Thakore Saheb and after an interview with the Mahajana, Mr. Sheth was released within an hour after imprisonment. Though Mr. Sheth was released, the deportation order was not cancelled. So Mr. Sheth made it a point not to leave Limbdi, till the order was cancelled. Having heard of Mr. Sheth's passive resistance, the Thakore Saheb sent for him. When Mr. Sheth explained to the Thakore Saheb, the illegality of the deportation order, the Thakore Saheb at once cancelled it. Now, Mr. Editor, may I ask, was not King Edawrd right when he said that there was at least one advantage in Indian rule over British rule?—Yours. etc.

X. Y. Z.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The market ruled very firm for jute stocks and further large increases were recorded in the rates of shares figuring among day's dealings. Clive and Howrah took up most of the attention and the latter more so on account of a large number of shares oversold yet remaining uncovered by bears scrip apparently not being sufficient for the purpose. Dunbar and Keshoram cottons were both steadier owing to more attention being paid to them by dealers. Prices remained quite steady in coal section with enquiry limited to a few stocks as Kalapahari, North-West Jainty, Central Burrakur and Bengal which were again done at 905 with buyers over. Miscellaneous and industrials were without any special features. Imperial Banks fully paid up were wanted with none offering. War Loans continue steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper 48-8 and 3½ per cent Government Papers 57-10 o. l.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1347 s. l. and (country) 352 s. l.

Cotton:—Bowreah 840 s. l., Dunbar 425, Keshoram 15, New Victoria 10-12 xd.

Jute:—Alliance 480, Anglo-India 343, Auckland 202, Barnagore 114, Benjamin 5-6 discount, Birla 4, Budge-Budge 420 s. l. Century 7-4, Clive 28-15, Dalhousie 335, Delta 410, Fort William 387, Ganges 300, Gourepore 525 and pref 6 per cent 85, Howrah 37-13, Lawrence 445, Kanknarrah 407, Kamarhatty 571, Naihati 322, National 745, New Central 525, Northbrook 50-10, Orient 146, Reliance 39-6, Standard 375 s. l, Union 400.

Coal:—Auckland 4, Bansjorah 29-8, Bengal 905 f. u. d, Bokaro and Ramgurh 45-12, Bhulanbararee 46-4 and new 45 s. l, Burrakur 37-8, Govindpore 23, New Beerbhoom 37-8, Standard 70 c. d, Talcher 8-8.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Sons 7, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Frank Ross 10-8 c. d, Bengal Telephone 260, British India Corporation ord 8-4, Farbairn Lawson 4-8, G. F Kellner 11-12, Indo-Burma Tin 4-14.

HOW PROHIBITION WORKS IN AMERICA.

MR. SASTRI'S IMPRESSIONS.

In the course of his "Impressions of America," which appear in the current number of the "Servant of India" the Rt. Hon. Sastri describes the working of the Dry Law in the United States. He writes:—

The impressions of a teetotaller on the efficacy of prohibition in United States are not good for much. But one heard so much on the subject during the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments that it might conceivably be of interest to our readers in India, where so many eager minds are directed to the total prevention of drink. Controversy is still bitter in the United States as it is to be expected where vested interests and habits have acquired great intensity. Opinion therefore on the spot is varied and even contradictory. One even heard of an early repeal of the Prohibition Law—and of the attempts made in several parts of the continent to stir up an agitation with that view. Others like the workers of the Y. M. C. A. and other enthusiasts were sanguine that prohibition was striking root in the moral sentiments of the people and that the shrinking of facilities for drunkenness would complete the good work. One odd feature of the situation which illustrates perhaps the perversity of human nature was that every now and then one came across an earnest man or woman who declared that he or she had been a teetotaller before the Prohibition Law but had subsequently taken to drink as a protest against the interference of that law with the freedom of the individual. The reformer cities the abolition of the saloon as a gain of inestimable value to the cause of sobriety. The factory owner and the farmer reap immense advantage from the disappearance of the institution and they may be trusted to resist to the utmost its revival in any shape or form. The contemptuous view of prohibition which one hears so often in certain circles of Europe is derived from a limited observation of the conditions obtaining in the large towns on the eastern sea board. Here the enormous wealth of the population and the facilities for smuggling combine to make drink available to those that ardently seek it in hotels and restaurants. At private parties too people draw on the hoards of wealthy citizens which are supposed to be immense. In the west and middle west, however, which are often represented as the real America, these opportunities for the maintenance of the old habit do not exist and prohibition seems to be fairly effective. On a large view of the matter the prospects of the Dry Law even on the East Coast are not gloomy. The very fact that drink except in private houses has to be indulged in secretly constitutes a great hindrance and must tend in the long run to the disappearance of the evil. Then at all public and semi-public functions in which the great officials take part no wine is served, its place being taken by a medicinal beverage which is called whiterock. To the students of human affairs this fact would constitute a second big hindrance. The greatest hope of the reformer remains to be mentioned. It resides in the probability that the new generation of Americans uncorrupted by the habits of their fathers and grandfathers will grow up in an atmosphere of respect for the Prohibition Law and the present defects in its working will be made up for by the willing acquiescence of the citizens of the future.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Warden's presidential speech at the annual general meeting of this company. Are the statements made therein correct and consistent? Let us see:—

(1) Mr. Warden emphatically *refutes* the statements made in the press, that the expenditure of the Co., has been growing enormously!

(2) At the same time he *owns*, that the salaries of the Indian staff have been revised and enhanced!

(3) And in spite or this obvious increase, Mr. Warden *assures* the shareholders, that the "Directors hope to show a satisfactory decrease under the head—salary—during the current year!" What does this signify? Either that high salaries, may excessive salaries, have been paid upto now: or that Mr. Warden hopes to reduce the item of salary by his magic wand in the current year!

(4) Further, whilst Mr. Warden protests against the charge of extravagant expenditure, he himself holds out another hope, that the Directors hope to "reduce to some extent the expenditure under other heads!" Why, please, if the expenditure has not been excessive?

(5) And as regards the writer's interview with Mr. Warden, it is not correct to say, that he asked him *ten* questions and that he went away satisfied! The writer was satisfied on one point only, that Mr. Warden was doing his best in the interests of the Company and nothing further.

Four points actuated the writer to criticise the affairs of the Company:—

(1) Browing expenditure, which Mr. Warden assures us will be reduced.

(2) Recognition of Indian talent which is beginning to be made.

(3) Removal of invidious distinctions in the grade and scale of European and Indian employees.

(4) And payment of bonus to the staff, particularly the low-paid staff, which I see has been sanctioned at the meeting. Will Mr. Warden, a staunch moderate, couch his criticism in moderate terms.—Yours etc.

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PLENTY OF BIG POSTS

Properly trained and Certificated Accountants, Bank and Business Assistants are getting Chiefs. Why don't you get one through our Postal Tuition, the cheapest and most effective here. Send a half anna stamp for Prospectus No. 6.

THE INDIA SCOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,
Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

STEEL BEAMS.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Manekla
Public Accountants and Auditors
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

FOR SALE
KHADAR
FROM
THE CONGRESS PANDAL
AND
KHADI NAGAR
which covered and protected our revered Delegates and Visitors at Ahmedabad last December

Thick quality for Coatings etc., at Rs. 0 8-0 per yard.

Thin quality for Shirtings etc., at Rs. 0-7-9 per yard.

Terms:—(1) Cash in advance along with the order.
(2) 6¼% discount allowed to purchasers of Khadi worth rupees one hundred or above.
(3) No order below Rs. 10/- will be accepted.
(4) Packing charges extra.

Apply to the Manager,
THE GUJERAT PRANTIK SAMITI KHADI BHANDAR.
Astodia Oliphant Road
AHMEDABAD,

SHAMA'A AND BOOKS.
"Shama'a" Quarterly Magazine of Art, Literature and Philosophy by Mrinalini Chattopadhyay.
Annual Subscription. Rs. 12-0
Rs. 3-8 a copy.

Sri Aurobinda Ghose
Love and Death, Re. 1-4, postage extra.
Yogic Sadhan, As. 9 "

Paul Richard
The Scourge of Christ. Rs. 3-0
To India, the Message of the Himalayas As. 8-0
Dawn over Asia. Re. 1-8
To the Nations. Re. 1-8

James H. Cousins
The Kingdom of Youth. Re. 1-0
Modern English Poetry. Re. 1-8
New Ways in English Literature. Re. 1-8

T. L. Vaswani
The Secret of Asia. Re. 1-0
Sri Krishna. Re. 1-0

Sir John Woodroffe
Shakti and Shakta. Rs. 7-8
The World as Power Reality. Rs. 2-0

The Shama'a Publishing Office,
Aghore Mandir,
San Thome, Madras.

Important News To Doctors.
ONCE AGAIN
Nastin B 0, Nastin B 1, Nastin B 2, Nastin B, (Ketyn).
(*Treatment for Leprosy*).
and other world renowned specialities of KALLE & Co., Germany, are available. Write for literature on these and other various Chemical-Medicinal preparations of E. TOSSE & Co., Germany and ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL Co., America, Anedemin Tablets (a medicinal Trocar for Dropsies) to their:—
SOLE AGENTS,
In INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
MESSRS. B. G. JACK & CO.
76, Medows Street,
Post Fort, BOMBAY. No. 1
N. B.—Always in stock. Hypo. Syringes of all capacities German make, Steel, 14 ct Gold and Plantinum Needles, Rubber Tubing, etc., etc. Trial order solicited.

INFLUENZA AGAIN!
Patients recover more quickly if placed in well-aired rooms having plenty of light to gladden the heart. Glass-panes kept bright and clear with GEM POLISH tend to create a better state of mind which means half the battle won.
NALSUM-PRADIN CO
Girgaon, Bombay.
16

HORNIMAN
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
THE LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
will Stage
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD CORNER
Sanyashacha Sansar.
ON SUNDAY the 30th April 1922
at 3 P. M. (S.T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BI AMMA (mother of Ali Brothers)
Mr. MIAN M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
Mr. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL,
Devi SAROJINI NAIDU
Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.
and other prominent leaders of Bombay.

Rates of Tickets :— Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Tickets can be had at the following places:—
1. Mr. LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, 78, Apollo Street.
2. Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA, 54, Apollo Street.
3. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI, Grant Road.
4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 29, 1922.

THE HAIRY APE.

A play has recently been written and staged in America. It is called "The Hairy Ape". Its Big Scene tells of how a millionaire's frivolous daughter goes slumming in the stoke-hole of a trans-atlantic liner. There she sees, hears and smells a filthy coal-begrimed toiler with the sweat streaking lines on his face and his half-naked body, and his mouth full of vile oaths and blasphemy. The millionaire's daughter in a moment of unwrougat nerves shrieks in horror. But her horror is for the man—"the hairy ape"—not for the system which debased and sweated him. She loathes the noisome thing he is toiling there in the murky stoke-hole so that the great liner may bear its precious freight of dainty ladies on the promenade deck with speed and safety. And the shee loathing and horror that girl evinced, woke the man's soul in the hairy ape—but woke it to an existence not of consciousness but of mad delirium. Thereafter he hated his oppressors and all mankind for that they did not rise in anger and exterminate the sustainers of a system so monstrous that it should provoke a woman—his sister in God's eyes—to shriek aloud in loathing at the mere sight of him.

They are not to be found only in the stoke-holes of Atlantic liners—the hairy apes. And those who loathe them for their debased brutality—the sheer dull bestiality which some fancy looks out of vice-or-drink-sodden eyes—are perhaps to be found in Bombay. Who knows, how many a man and woman rolling forth luxuriously in a sumptuous automobile intent on the business of the evening drive has felt his or her gorge rise at the sight of some more than usually filthy knot of toilers returning homeward from mill or factory? Sometimes it happens to all men and women who have attained a certain stage of understanding that these sights obtrude upon their notice. The intrusion is usually most unwelcome, and well-trained consciences under perfect control can banish the unpleasant incident from memory in a twinkling. But for a flash—a second of time—comes to many of us a vague sense of uneasiness when we see the "hairy apes" that we or our peers help to revert to atavism. There are times indeed when we gather in smug, well-fed council and consider the shocking morals of these debased creatures. We call it welfare work and rather enjoy the comfortable feeling of philanthropy our fleeting attention to such sordid matters induces. We consider the vices of the poor gravely, shaking our heads and speaking as men who have never been driven by desperate weariness of the flesh to allow the brute in us to induce forgetfulness. We prate of prohibition and, mayhap, we even succeed in making a city, a province or a country "dry" by legislative injunctions. Then we go home and in drawing room or at a loaded dining table recount the conversation of those other philanthropists who called us to council. Thus, someone told with bated breath and in the accents of shocked pity how venereal disease was rife in the mill areas. He was a doctor and his view was that the spread of infection was accounted for by the lax morals of mill-workers—men and women. The marriage bond meant nothing to them. They lusted as animals lust—for the moment. Another told of how in a tavern he had seen a young mother give her importunate child a draught of cheap and potent country-spirit, and a second, till the child reeled as shamefully through the darkening streets as its parent. A third pained "observer" spoke of some smoke-dimmed, vermin-infested room in a chawl where five families grovelled by night as in some animal's lair, and where the reek of unwashed human bodies lay heavy on the air and was fanned to and fro by every movement of the filthy tattered cloths hung screenwise about the congested chamber to hide some sleeping couple (unmarried probably) from the coarse looks and jests of the others.

But none apparently had told of the body-weariness of the young mother who feared (selfishly perhaps, but humanly) that the importunities of the child she drugged would not allow her the rest her mind and body craved while the country-spirit induced drugged sleep and forgetfulness—maybe, dreams of the home or of the young lover she had met in the clean croplands in the twilight before the child had come. None told of how even the bought sympathy and kindness of an infected woman gave respite for an hour and perhaps a glimmer of happiness to a soul-sick man who had, mayhap, been unmercifully bullied by an overseer and of the tragedies of whose life we know nothing. None told of how the owner of that filthy tenement house was a millionaire. Philanthropists all, they had pitied the disease and even attempted to check its ravages—but the germ they had left severely alone. We see the "hairy ape" and sometimes overcome our loathing of the beastly thing that it is, sufficiently to enquire into its depravities and its vices. But we do little or nothing to raise the man we have debased—to restore him to the destiny to which he was born—to make him our brother. And as in the American's play, the hairy ape might yet learn to hate us with the blind, unreasoning and instinctive hatred of a tortured animal. With the first mutterings of that hatred we would shudder and look for Bolshevik propaganda, not realising that our indifference makes the finest propaganda any Red Agent at Moscow might desire. Thank God, Mahatma Gandhi was born to India to save us from the hatred of the "hairy ape"—though we do not perhaps deserve to be saved. But in teaching men—apes and masters alike—the truth of Brotherhood, Mahatma Gandhi does more than save the guilty from reaping where they have sown. He saves the ape from sowing a dreadful crop—the crop of class-hatred and class-war. Truly, he alone of all the world's reformers to-day goes to the root of things—and he is in prison.

PERSIA AND THE PARSIS.

The letter which we publish elsewhere from Mr. Minochehr Dady of Shiraz shows that there is a sincere wish on the part of the Persian Government to attract the Indian Parsis back to Persia. The wish of the Persian Government is natural and intelligible, for Persia is perennially in financial straits, and the accession of a rich community like the Parsis, with a genius for financial arrangements, and in a position to treat with European finance on equal terms would be the salvation of the country. To entrust the exploitation of the oil deposits and other mineral riches of the country to foreign financiers has been proved a danger; but there would be no such danger in granting vast concessions to the Parsis, who have never lost a certain strain of Persian patriotism or at least of love for Persia. There is no doubt whatever in our mind that a combination of the Parsis with the Muslim Persians would be profitable to both, and would in a short time make Persia a valid self-supporting Power.

We do not, of course, expect or wish that all the Parsis should return *en masse* to Persia. That might be Persia's gain: it would be India's loss. And even to Persia, in her present state, we imagine that so large an immigration would appear rather in the light of an embarrassment than of a blessing. But it will be a great thing if the Parsis, as a community, take active interest in the affairs of Persia, and those who feel the call of Persian patriotism go there and help in the work of rehabilitation and reform, which is greater than the task of the Muslim Persians can perform unaided. This would give the Parsis what they lack—an object of their own not incompatible with Indian patriotism, by following which they cannot fail to win the hearts not only of a goodly number of their fellow-Indians but of all the Muslims in the world, who feel the present helpless state of Persia very keenly.

The Jews were given the same opportunity upon a larger scale but missed it. Let their example be a lesson to those Parsis who are thinking now of a return to Persia. The Jews could have had a national home in Palestine and welcome, years ago; not only that, the whole sphere of Turkish finance and administration would have been open to them, and the people of the country would not have objected to their immigration if they had consented to become Ottoman subjects. Instead of that, they chose to pose as proteges and agents of foreign Powers which the majority of people in the country regarded as hostile. The great war helping, they have got their own way—on paper. But the hostility of the population makes their position so little secure that they cannot now exist upon the soil of Palestine without the protection of a foreign army of occupation. That foreign army cannot be retained in Palestine indefinitely, and, when it is withdrawn, the "national home" will be no more, for the rest of Syria will join with Palestine to drive them out. We need not point the moral to be gathered from these facts of history. It applies to every country in Asia at the present day. The revival of Asia is in rapid progress, and her peoples are all touchy on the point of foreign interference. The Parsis would be welcome to the Muslim world as Asiatics; so would the Jews have been, but not as proteges and agents of a European Power.

MULSHI PETHA.

From information which has been coming to us for some time past, the Mulshi Petha trouble is again, it seems, becoming acute. Our sympathy, of course, is with the peasants as against a profiteering company, the former seeming to us useful and the latter predatory, and we cannot understand how any Government—especially a Government composed of, or at least directed by, Englishmen—could have been led to endorse a scheme for the removal of a peasantry from its ancestral lands in favour of a scheme which is in no sense national. The desperation of the Mavalas of Mulshi Petha is as natural as it is pathetic and it is natural too that they should have the sympathy of that vast section of the Indian public which regards agriculture as the mother of all human industry, and deserving a mother's reverence. We do not personally know enough of the methods of Satyagraha to judge of the degree of legality or illegality attaching to the defence by the Mavalas of what they regard as their natural and inalienable rights. But we do hope, in the interests of abstract justice, and of the good repute of British rule in India, that the Government may yet see fit to change its mind upon this burning subject, and designate some other valley, which is not populous and cultivated, for the purpose of the Company

Notes of the Day

Horniman Benefit Performance.

For several days past an advertisement has been appearing above our leading article and must have met the eye of every reader of "The Chronicle." But as the appeal it makes to public sympathy cannot in our opinion be too strongly emphasised, we call the attention of the Indian public to the fact that the Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali will give a performance of "Sanyashacha Sansar" for the benefit of Mr. Horniman at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner, to-morrow (Sunday April 30th) at 3 p. m. (S. T.) We have no doubt, in view of the object of the performance that the generosity of the actors will be emulated by the general public, and that the theatre will be full to overflowing.

Mysore Administration.

From information that has been reaching us from various quarters the once progressive administration of Mysore has much deteriorated since the retirement of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, an eminent and patriotic Mysorean, from the Dewanship before he had sufficient time to mature the various progressive schemes he had in mind. The appointment of Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs in his stead was merely a triumph of the Palace clique in State affairs, tending naturally to the extension of Court influences over the administration. The comparatively short term of the Sirdar Sahib's Dewanship has been marked by a spirit of reaction and communal jealousies have been revived, all the advantages being on the side of those who form the non-Brahmin party. The plight of the Brahmins was never so deplorable as it has been during the past few years; in fact it has come to be regarded almost as a crime to be born a Brahmin. Even the interests of sound administration were sacrificed to anti-Brahmin communal preferences and the mere fact of being a non-Brahmin constituted a claim to preferment. Education, efficiency and character ceased to have any value in recruiting for the public services, with the result that the departments were filled with figure-heads and discontent took hold of senior men whose claims to promotion were ignored for communal reasons. A persistent attempt has been made to shift the blame for all this on to the shoulders of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who paid the penalty of opposition to the Palace clique which is now trying to make him the scapegoat of its own ineptitude. Now, at last, the Sirdar Sahib has been made to retire from a position of great trust and responsibility for which he possessed no genuine qualifications.

The New Dewan.

And we have learnt from an A. P. telegram that Mr. Banerji, an able Madras Civilian, has been confirmed in the Dewanship. This has come to all patriotic Mysoreans as a great relief. During the time he was the Senior Member of the Mysore Government and also during his acting incumbency of the Dewanship, Mr. Banerji has given proof of his ability to deal with the situation in Mysore, and put down the jobbery that has become so rampant of late in all departments of the State. The way in which he managed to obtain a modicum of relief for the many railway contractors who were persistently denied their dues, his virtual dismissal of a Deputy Commissioner who had come to regard his office as the throne of a Great Mogul, and many other instances where in adverse circumstances he upheld efficiency and character, irrespective of caste and creed, stand to his credit. If Mr. Banerji will steer clear of the influences of the Palace clique, as he has done hitherto, and reverse the reactionary policy of his predecessor, giving their just place to efficiency and character among public servants, he will have done a great deal for the people of Mysore. His opportunities are great and so is his responsibility. It requires unusual courage and unfailing optimism to check the rot that has set in and to restore public confidence in the State Government. The first step to this end should be to circumscribe the Palace influence within the old bounds of strict non-interference in the affairs of the State.

La Salle Francaise.

By the courtesy of M. Louis Peltier, the founder of the Salle Francaise, we have received the programme of forthcoming lectures of that civilising institution. On April 29th, Prof. P. L. Charlier, who is leaving India, will give his impressions of "Twelve Years at Ahmedabad." About the lectures and "reunions" fixed for May 13th and 27th there is some mystery. A gentleman whom we take to be no other than M. Louis Peltier himself will reveal to all comers "the secret of happiness *for all without exception*, happiness perfect and immutable *in every state of life*, without any magic. . . He who wishes, can. . . It is only a matter of willing. But one must *will and act*. . . . . and success, in all its greatness and its certainty, is worth immensely more than the effort required. . . ." We expect that the revealer of happiness will have an audience vastly in excess of the comparatively small capacity of the Salle Francaise, which, as everybody ought to know, has its home at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. He will have to address an overflow meeting from the window of the Salle; and the police will certainly remonstrate with him for holding up the traffic, though even the Bombay police would like to know the secret he is going to reveal, a fact which may save him from being charged with sedition or with waging war. Then on the evening of the 10th of June there will be a "Debate on Happiness," in which all those to whom he has revealed the secret will no doubt take part. After all this excitement Mr. Pestonji D. Khandalavala will elucidate "the intellectual relations of France and Germany in the past, literary, philosophic and political." He will at least have the novel experience of lecturing to an audience composed entirely of happy people. We are told, as if it were matter for satisfaction to the founder, that the Salle now numbers 54 members of which 12 are "champions." Considering the enlightened interest which the French to-day are taking in the revival of Asia and especially of India it seems to us a mere politeness on the part of Indians to help the work of the Salle Francaise. Considering the number of educated people in Bombay the membership ought to be raised at least to 5400 of which every single one would be a champion. We are told that comparatively few Indians know French. Well, by going to the Salle Francaise they can learn that charming language and enormously extend their sphere of culture and of human sympathy.

Rustic Sensations.

We rather like the telegram regarding doings in Indore sent to a contemporary by its own correspondent. The sensational message runs:—"Hot weather conditions have decidedly set in and people have begun to conform their daily life to the altered state of things. All the schools and public offices have taken to morning hours from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon. During the nights most people sleep in the open, and at several places in the town are to be seen large earthen pots filled with water for the common and convenience of thirsty passers-by." We do not wish to be unduly critical but many people must fail to see anything in the news of sufficient importance to warrant a telegram to a daily paper. Another press correspondent might conceivably have "written home to mother" about the hot weather at Indore but he would hardly have telegraphed to his paper on the subject. It reminds us of O. Henry's letter to a friend in which he complains that Lithopolis (the friend's village) was having too sensational an epoch since a local farmer's barn had got burnt down. "It is not fair" said O. Henry. "Isn't a holiday enough for you without your demanding holocausts too? Though denied the spectacle myself, I can imagine the exciting scene—the lurid flames lighting up the lurid heavens with their lurid glare, and Bart ragin' and chargin' around trying to rescue the buggy harness and the sewin' ben. In such supreme moments do you never give a thought to the unfortunates cooped up in the city with nothing to entertain them except roof gardens and murders and the new guimpe styles in pique and Russian blouses?" Our contemporary's Indore correspondent seems even more wrought up about the hot weather than was O. Henry's friend in the matter of the burnt barn.

Emulation.

But this artless little message breathing a rustic surprise at the strangeness of things—people sleeping out of doors and water-pots placed handy for the thirsty—is undeniably refreshing. Indeed, we are tempted to instal a number of enthusiastic yokels as our special correspondents in the less-known hamlets of India. Then if fate is kind, we and our readers may be treated to thrilling little reports as below:—"*Darya Khan, April 29th*:—Karim Baksh, the fruiteller who had his stall in the North-East corner of the market, has created a sensation in the village by eloping with the Police Daroga's *ayah*—an oldish woman but reputed to have several rupees' worth of ornaments. This is the first scandal that has touched Darya Khan in twenty years—ever since, indeed, Daoud Khan, the itinerant horse-coper, fell in love with and married the octogenarian widow of a Tehsildar. At the evening *buk* round the well last night under the fig trees, the incident formed the only topic." And from some Himalayan hamlet in Kumaon beyond Bhim Tal might come the startling message—by runner to the nearest telegraph office and over the wires to Medows Street, Bombay:—*Teobikote—April 27th*:—It is rumoured in the village, and I am assured on the very best authority that there is some truth in the report, that Piroo, who was employed as a charcoal-burner has bought a cow from Sham Lal of Ranikhet, thus adding another cow to the village herd. The temperature here at noon is 65 in the shade and snow may still be seen in streaks on the higher hills about twenty miles from the village. The wife of Bhim Sen has given birth to twins who are very like their father—both being cross-eyed—but when a neighbour pointed this out to Bhim Sen, the latter smote the neighbour with a piece of sugarcane. A sensational law suit is anticipated in consequence of this unprovoked assault."

A Timely Publication.

The International Printing Works of Karachi have produced in brochure form a report of the trial of Mahatma Gandhi. We wish the Congress Propaganda Committee could arrange to have this or a similar publication circulated as extensively as possible in Europe and America. We in India all know the inspiring details of the arrest, trial and conviction of the greatest man in the world. The story is a simple one, simply told—as simple indeed as the personality of the saint who called himself a farmer and a weaver. But in Europe and America the simple truth, we are sure, has not received the publicity it merits. Among the greatest of difficulties besetting the path of a journalist in India in these days is that of handling the theme of Mahatma Gandhi's acts and words. Any man with a shred of modesty must needs feel that words of praise of the Mahatma coming from a mere scribe read most uncomfortably like the sheerest impertinence. So, while all over the world men praise the great saint, they must labour under this disadvantage. This being the case, the publication and broadcast circulation of a reprint of the proceedings at the Mahatma's trial seems to us most welcome and appropriate. For when all has been said, nothing could carry more conviction as to the saintliness and greatness of this good man than the bald report of what he and his judges said when they tried him for promoting disaffection.

THE IRISH TANGLE

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONDEMN MUTINEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The latest development in the complex situation in Ireland is the threatened rupture in the working relations between the Northern and Southern Governments. The latter has refused to co-operate with Ulster on the railway commission, which is about to meet to settle the labour troubles, declaring that the situation in Belfast and Sir James Craig's refusal to release certain prisoners is tantamount to a breach of the agreement signed in London a month ago. The Free State commission will, therefore, act alone.

Sir James Craig in his reply contends that he has striven to fulfil the agreement with Mr. Collins and points out the continuation of raids across the Ulster border and the boycott of Ulster goods.

Mr. Griffiths addressing the reassembled Dail Eirann said, whatever measures were necessary would be taken to secure that the electorate of Ireland should vote freely on the Treaty. The Minister of Defence denounced the mutineers and said that three hundred and thirty-one post offices had been raided. Many prominent business firms are temporarily closing their offices.

A remarkable manifesto has been unanimously issued by Catholic Bishops assembled at Maynooth, which denounces vigorously the mutineers. It says they are making shameful war on their own country and are parricides instead of patriots. It states that the whole system of military despotism is detestable and unbearable to the people, who regard it with horror and disgust.

FIGHTING AT MULLINGAR.

DUE TO ARREST OF FREE STATE MEN BY IRREGULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

It appears that the arrest of six unarmed Free State men by Irregulars originated the fighting at Mullingar. The Free State troops surrounded the rebel barracks and demanded release of the arrested men. They captured twenty-five men and five lorries with many rifles and a quantity of ammunition and bombs. A general engagement followed and three men were killed and many were seriously wounded on both sides. Eventually, Mr. Mckeown arrived and gave rebels notice to quit as otherwise they would be compelled to surrender. Subsequently, the Irregulars vacated their quarters and left Mullingar which has resumed its peacable aspect, but the inhabitants are apprehensive.

MURDEROUS MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

THREE CITIZENS OF DUNMANAY KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Some murders at Dunmanay were committed during the night. A party of armed men arrived in the town after which firing was heard in the streets and the inhabitants believed an attack was being made on the local barracks by rival forces. Morning revealed the deaths of three well-known citizens, Mr. Fitzmaurice, a solicitor, Mr. Gray, a chemist and Mr. Buttimer, a retired draper. All are stated to be Protestants. Other persons were wounded, one of them being a schoolmaster.

REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX.

LOWER POSTAL RATES TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns that the Cabinet has agreed to the reduction of one shilling in the income-tax, and a penny on tea and sugar. It will also apply a larger portion of the Post Office surplus of nine million sterling to postal reductions, including letters to three-half pence and postcards to one penny.

RAND STRIKE PRISONERS,

ABANDON HUNGER STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Johannesburg.—The prisoners arrested for participation in the recent revolt who went on hunger strike, have abandoned the strike. That state they desire immediate establishment of a *prima facie* case against them or their release.

EUROPE'S DANGER.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN MENACE.

ALARMIST PICTURE BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Genoa.—An alarmist picture of Europe was drawn by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at the Anglo-American Press dinner. He pointed out that Russia and Germany combined contained over two-thirds of the people of Europe and the Russo-German Treaty was the first warning that their voice would be heard. He adduced as proof of Europe's danger that there was no accepted frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea. He earnestly wished that America had been represented at Genoa because, her very aloofness gives her the right to speak with peculiar authority. He was confident that—in his own life Europe would again be a welter of blood, unless the objects of the Conference were attained. He solemnly warned his hearers against the dangers of allowing victory to develop into oppression and vengeance.

M. POINCARE AND SUPREME COUNCIL.

"DISCUSSION OF REPARATIONS NOT NECESSARY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—The Cabinet has not received favourably the suggestion of the Supreme Council meeting at Genoa and has decided that discussion of reparations is not necessary unless Germany defaults on May 31st. Nevertheless M. Poincare consents to meeting the Council if discussions are limited to the Russo-German Treaty when he would welcome the inclusion of the Little Entente and Poland.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Paris.—The Cabinet has telegraphed to M. Barthou agreeing with the delegation's attitude and instructing them to stand by the Cannes resolutions and closely follow M. Poincare's policy towards the Soviet Government.

RUSSO ESTHONIAN RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Russo-Esthonian relations are strained in consequence of the Soviet arresting Paul, an Esthonian representative at Tiflis, also, three consular authorities and having declined to release them or give any explanation of their arrest. The Esthonian Government has as a measure of reprisal arrested four members of the Soviet Legation at Reval in connection with espionage.

IMPORTANCE OF GENOA DECISIONS.

"LAND MARK IN WORLD'S HISTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Lloyd-George prefaced his alarmist description of Europe at an Anglo-American Press dinner at Genoa by the declaration that the Genoa Conference was a landmark in the history of the world because the direction which Europe would take depended upon its decisions. He rebuked the impatient people who thought the solution was possible in a fortnight and recalled that the duration of the Washington Conference for exceeded the estimates. He did not say that the Genoa Conference would last three months but it was impossible to think that the deeprooted difficulties could be overcome in a month. He was as confident as when he arrived at Genoa. Any combination think they would be able to keep down the Russians and the Germans were either blind or blinkered. He had long ago considered the Russo-German agreement inevitable. If it was a permanent policy of any European combination to have a hungry Russia equipped by an angry Germany how long would it be before Europe was devastated.

RUSSIAN DINNER TO GERMAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Genoa.—The Russian delegates gave a dinner to the German delegates. The tenour of the speeches has not transpired. Numerous police were present.

AWKWARD SITUATION.

AFTER FAILURE OF PARIS SETTLEMENT.

ITALY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT WITH KEMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" Lord Hardinge paid a flying visit to London from Paris and conferred with Lord Curzon in regard to the awkward situation arising out of the Kemalist rejection of the Allies' peace terms. Lord Hardinge has now returned to Paris and will take up the matter with M. Poincare while the British Ambassador at Rome will confer with Schanzer presumably.

The Genoa correspondent of the "Telegraph" declares that a complete failure of the peace settlement as elaborated in Paris is now evident. Moreover Italy is about to follow the example of France in making an agreement with the Kemalists; therefore, many British circles hold that the time has come to invite the Little Entente to cooperate in framing a new Eastern settlement.

BRITISH STEAMER DATCHET SHELLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Lloyds' agent at Constantinople reports that a shell fired from a coast battery near Odessa struck the British steamer 'Datchet' causing her to be beached.

ABORIGENES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

URGES SECURE LAND TENURE FOR AFRICANS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 26.

The annual meeting of the aborigenes Protection Society presided over by Mr. Charles Roberts, Ex-Undersecretary of State for India, passed a resolution in favour of the apointment of a Royal Commission with a view to securing the adoption of a general policy, providing secure land tenure for the natives of British African dependencies. Mr. Charles Roberts in moving the adoption of the report emphasised the essential need of equal civic status for all races throughout the Empire, which had been violated in the East and and West Africa.

Major-General Grey criticised the export tax in West Africa, which was equally with the conscription of native labour as under the Fench and German systems making the males work a certain number of days in the year. He urged Government to direct an enquiry into the cost of the administration of West Africa.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

EXTENSION OF LOCKOUT INEVITABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that as agreement had not been reached in he engineering dispute regarding the managerial functions an extension of the lookout seemed inevitable. The court of enquiry had been appointed to investigate the matters thoroughly and its first meeting would take place to-morrow. Both the parties had been invited to send representatives. Prior to this announcement by Mr. Chamberlain the engineering employers decided to open the workshops on May 3rd to men willing to accept the terms hitherto rejected by the unions while they intimate their willingness to resume negotiations with unions when their memorandum is accepted.

ENGINEERING LOCK OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Sir William Wavrender Mackenzie will hold a court of enquiry mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the engineering lock out.

RUBBER INDUSTRY,

SIR S. BOIS ON RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

At the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, Sir Stanley Bois, pointed out that their voluntary restriction of output had not been fruitless, although it had not received a sufficient support to make it very effective. It was estimated that 25,000 tons less had been produced than in the corresponding period for the previous year, and allowing for a reduction in relation to the normal output, further 10,000 tons might be added.

He hope the negotiation with the Dutch Indies Government in regard to cooperation in the leglislative action to safeguard the industry would be energetically prosecuted, and an agreement as to the combined action shortly reached.

INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

"ABSURD AND DOOMED TO FAILURE."

SIR G. F. WILSON'S CONDEMNATION OF LORD MESTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson declining the invitation to preside at Lord Meston's lecture on "India's new Constitution" at University College, London, points out that, while he has always been a strong advocate of self-Government for India when India was in a position for it, he entirely disagrees with Lord Meston's system. Sir Guy adds that what is known as Diarchy is a grotesque and unworkable proposition, which can only be brought within the limits of practical politics by Lord Meston's advocacy. He considers the system with which Lord Meston is identified, absurd and doomed to failure

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON INDIAN SITUATION.

GREAT DEVELOPMENTS FORECASTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Speaking at a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, the Archbishop of Canterbury said, India had been in everybody's mouth for a long time past. The whole problem of development of nationalism in India presented perplexities full of peril, but at the same time full of hope. All sorts of new projects were astir about Indian missions and everybody should be ready for great developments when they came.

WAVE OF NATIONALISM IN THE EAST.

ADMISSION GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. April 28.

The meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was held in Church House, Westminster to-day, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The annual report showed the general fund amounted to £218,000 sterling, which was a record. The receipts amounted to £318,000 sterling, but the income was still insuffcient. The Secretary said the Society should aim this year at an additional £60,000 sterling.

The report dwelt on the growth of the spirit of Nationalism in India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa, which was expressing a will that the only Church they would accept was not British or foreign, but the one which they could really feel to be their very own.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. April 27.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the Silver market says that pending decisive developments in the strained political affairs of China speculation has now quieted down and reflex is showing in the market.

Against the possibility of the speculators cutting their losses, the report points out that stocks in Shanghai are inclined to shrink and also the fact that some revival of trade has recently set in. In favourable circumstances this revival might have been accentuated towards the close of May when silk crops need financing.

BANK RATES FOR EASTERN BUSINESS.

"THE TIMES" ANTICIPATES REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The "Times" says there is reason to believe that the rate at which Banks are conducting their Eastern business and will negotiate bills drawn on the East, will almost immediately be reduced.

CHINESE ATTEMPT TO AVERT HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Peking.—The President has issued a mandate calling upon Chang Tso Lin and Wu pei Fu to withdraw the troops to original positions with a view to discussing any possibility of an agreement; but it is doubtful whether this final and official attempt to avert hostilities will succeed

GANDHI CAP-A RED RAG.

A KAZI ASSAULTED.

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS OF POLICE OFFICER.

(From A Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, April 28.

Kazi Mahbub Beg, of Bilaspur, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

I am a respectable *Mahguzar, Kazi* and a member of the Local Board of Bilaspur. On the night of the 22nd instant as I was entering the Police lines to meet a relative of mine, Mr. Sampkins, District Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur, C. P., met me. He assaulted me, snatched away my cap, trampled it under his feet and burned it, and used most offensive language against me. Surely this is a parody of British justice by the guardian of law and order under the Viceroyalty of an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Pray effective intervention.

VICKERS' PLAN FOR WORLD FLIGHT.

SIR KEITH SMITH TO BE NAVIGATOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

With reference to the statements given prominence to yesterday that Major W. T. Blake was planning a world flight on the invitation of the promoters of the Ross Smith flight, the "Manchester Guardian" understands that Vickers Company which is closely identified with the construction of aeroplanes for long distance voyages, is arranging to continue the Ross Smith project with Catpain Cockerell who flew across Africa, as pilot and Sir Keith Smith as navigator. The flight will probably be made early next year.

AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO RIO DE JANIERO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Lisbon.—A Brazilian Lloyd steamer has left for St. Paul's Rocks with a new seaplane, on which Portuguese airmen who started from Portugal, can complete their flight to Rio de Janeiro.

INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS SERVICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Marconi Company announce that as a result of the agreement between themselves and the Radio Corporation of America, Compagnie Generale Telegraphique sans fils and Gesellschaft fuer dratlose Telegraphie a number of new international wireless services will be opened shortly.

THOUSAND GUIN S RACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the probable starters in the One Thousand Guineas race.—Golden Corn (Donoghue), Soubriquet (Victor Smythe), Winsome (Lister), Idumea (F. Fox), Bessema or Widow Bird (Evans), Catspaw (Elliot), Fordingbridge (Gardner), Chalcedony (J. Ellis), Silver Urn (Carslake), The Basilisk (Gray), Leigh-on-Tor (Childs), Indulgence (Whalley), Lattice (Beary), Mysia (Archibald), Lady Catfidd, Lady Mabel, Bess of Hardwick, Adulation and Stupidity.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

In the One Thousand Guineas, Lady Catfield will be ridden by Brennan and Anadyomene by Hulme Bessema and Lady Mabel are nonstarters.

MR. M. S. SASTRI.

SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS RIGOROUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 27.

A Bezvada message says that Mr. M. S. Sastri, Secretary, West Kistna District Congress Committee was sentenced to-day for nine months rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate for refusing to funish security under 108.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Charles Parsons has donated £10,000 sterling to the funds of the British Association.

Football Result: Newport two. Charlton one.

Hamburg.—The British steamer Mandala from Bombay has arrived with engines damaged.

WHAT LIBERALS STAND FOR.

FETISH OF PEACE AND ORDER.

MR. SEN ON CHIEF GLORY OF GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 27.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Lucknow Liberal League was held this morning. Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law, President of the League in the course of his speech alluded to the failure of Non-co-operation and said that all that remained of that movement was the constructive programme which had little or nothing to do with Non-co-operation and with the many items of which they were in complete sympathy. But to be fair it must be said to the credit of Mr. Gandhi's movement that it had aroused the consciousness of the people in a very large measure. A number of people have set before them a very high ideal of self-sacrifice which was the chief glory of Mahatma Gandhi's personal example. People were being attracted towards simple form of life. A leader of a movement of social purity and siwplicity, Mr. Gandhi stands pre-eminent but they might be forgiven for doubting the safety of his political guidance. He said that the boycott of the Prince was a blunder causing incalculable mischief and Mr. Gandhi gave away the golden opportunity by throwing obstacles in the way of the conference with the Viceroy in December last. Now that Non-co-operation movement as it was originally understood, had practically failed, Mr. Sen appealed to his friends of that party to reconsider their position and to pursue the constitutional methods with all their wonted vigour, energy, and self-sacrifice. If they would bring all their resources to the task of orderly progress, they would hasten the day of Swaraj on which the eyes of all them were fixed.

DEVELOPMENT IN PRESENT SITUATION.

Mr. Sen then referred to the new development in the present situation which they could not ignore. With the decline of the non-cooperation movement and resignation of Mr. Montagu reactionaries were again raising their heads. The resignation of Mr. Montagu was almost a disaster and his removal from the helm of the Indian Government had given enemies of the Reforms a fresh opportunity. There was a mischievous attempt in Parliament to get British Government to whitewash the Punjab officials whose misdeeds were largely responsible for the present state of distrust and discontent in the country. They must take timely warning and be on their guard. They must make it plain that on no account would they permit reversal of the policy of reform and that self-Government within the empire must no longer be a merely pious profession but rapid and progressive steps had to be takn so as to reach the goal within reasonable distance of time. Liberals while readily supporting Government in all legitimate efforts to maintain peace and order in the country would determinedly oppose any invasion on the pledges of Swaraj given by the King and Parliament, however subtle and subteraneous that invasion might be. "Remember" Mr. Sen said "that there are no such words as 'so far as may be' in the last pledge which would permit of any baffling or shuffling. The issue is clear. The bureaucracy has to go and self-Government within the Empire has to come. The aim is no longer rule of India by the British for the good of India but rule by *ourselves* for the same end. In that comprehensive word *"ourselves"* we include all Europeans and Indians who belong to India. It is a wide fraternity, not overlordship."

Mr. Sen then emphasised the need of relieving the acute distress due to high prices. He urged for retrenchment in the cost of administration and reduction of military expenditure and maintained that, both on the grounds of economy and national interest, the Indian Army should be Indianised.

After alluding to the importance of constitutional agitation and achievements of the Reformed Councils. Mr. Sen spoke of the provincial question of importance. He said they have been asking for Governors who should be recruited from outside the services and would bring large sympathises and wide outlook to the reformed administration of the country. The salary of the Governor has been raised so as to induce statesman to accept the office. In the exceptional case of their present incumbent, they acquiesced in the distinguished member of the Civil Service to be their first Governor, but they would emphatically protest if any one from the Civil Service succeeded Sir Harcourt Butler when he retired in February 1923.

In conclusion Mr. Sen made an earnest appeal to the Liberals to wake up and assured all parties that Liberals would cooperate with all constitutional agitations for achieving Swaraj.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 27.

Mr. B. K. Sundra Chary until recently Assistant Labour Commissioner in Madras has been appointed India's representative at the International Labour Office at Geneva and is now in Simla receiving instructions from the Government.

THE DRINK EVIL.

PROHIBITION ADVOCATED BY INDIAN CHAMBER.

PRESENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF NO USE.

The adjourned meeting of the Excise Committee was held yesterday morning at the Secretariat, when the first witness examined was Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, the President, the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau. The Chamber in the course of its written statement had expressed its views as follows:—

The Excise policy of the Government as laid down in the Government of India's letter of the 7th September 1905, my Committee regret to observe, has proved a failure in actual practice. My Committee are firmly of opinion that both the Government and the people should have the goal of total prohibition before them. They maintain that "the settled policy of the Government was to minimise temptation to those who did not drink and to discourage excess among them who did," and that "to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated." My Committee believe they are not exaggerate when they say that in actual practice consideration of revenue instead of being subordinated to the ideal the Government have set before them have proved supreme and it is this fact more than any others which the Committee believe has made the Excise policy of the Government unpopular. In consequence of the subordination of the ideal to considerations of revenue the policy laid down in 1905 has not resulted in any effective check being placed on intemperance. The consumption has steadily gone on increasing both in value and volume inspite of the many and frequent increases in duty charges.

My Committee are in favour of total prohibition. The principal reasons for the belief of my Committee in total prohibition are the following:—

(a) All the different religions of India have placed the drink under a ban.

(b) There is a consensus of opinion all the world over that the drink habit is pernicious and highly detrimental to the moral and material well being of society sapping away the foundation of all industries.

(c) The growing feeling against the drink evil in the country appears to suggest that its eradication will not prove very difficult.

(d) The beneficial effects of the prohibition in other countries notably in the United States of America where in the words of President Harding "in every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means." "They know" he proceeds "that debts are more promptly paid; that men take the wages that ones were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed and more money finds its way into the Savings Bank. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life."

With regard to the steps which should be taken to bring about the desired end of the drink evil, my Committee suggest that the Government should declare total prohibition as their definite goal and in the meanwhile begin making use of the Mowra flowers for industrial purposes and developing forest industries so as to enable them to get the revenue which they are getting at present from the drink traffic. If to help China in eradicating her opium evil the Government should forego a revenue of about Rs. 8 crores, there is no reason why the Government of Bombay cannot attempt to forego its revenue of Rs. 4 crores in a definate period for the benefit of the people of this Presidency.

In the opinion of my Committee absolute prohibition is both feasible and desirable though it is a matter of time and it would be achieved by reducing quantities and increases in costs.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The existing Advisory Committees have proved themselves powerless and therefore unable to exercise any very appreciable influence on the checking of the evil.

The drink evil does contribute to an increase in crime and affects out-put of work in industries.

Retrenchment, rigid economy, increased attention to starting and fostering forest industries and utilizing Mowra flowers for industrial purposes are some of the means which may be suggested to make up the loss of revenue suffered by the Government.

My Committee cannot help stating that in as much as Government have gone against their own declared policy and raised huge revenues from such a pernicious evil, they are not justified in putting before the critics of their Excise policy to financial aspect of the question.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas representing the Chamber questioned by the President said that the written replies were the outcome of the discussion in the Chamber. His Committee strongly felt that the Government was not justified in taking the Excise revenue as the only source of revenue.

Chairman:—"Do you think raw materials can be utilised for non-alchohol purposes?"

Witness:—"I am afraid I am not in a position to say that. Well, the *mowra* flower is one which will be of some use.

Chairman:—"As regards the question of total prohibition do you think we can introduce total prohibition by legislation enactment?"

Witness:—"No." "It can be done only gradually."

Chairman:—"In a city like Bombay there are various Communities like the Parsi, the Native Christian, etc., who take to drink, do you think such a step on the part of Government would interfere with their liberty?

Witness said that in one of the free countries like America such prohibition existed, not only that, but it had been made compulsory. In connection with prohibition, witness quoted an extract from the article recently published by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri in the last isue of the "Servant of India."

Chairman:—"We examined about four officials of the Excise Department who seemed to practically terrify the public by stating that total prohibition would mean enormous illicit distillation. Do you think there is any justification in that statement?"

Witness said that that was the nervousness on the part of the Government. Personally he gave weight to the views of the official of the Salvation Army who was examined by the Committee. Of course, there was room for doubting the accuracy of their statements.

He was not of opinion that the religious feelings of any community would be wounded if prohibition was brought about. For example the *shastras* of the Hindoos had made liquor prohibitory. He did not think any religion made it necessary to make wine compulsory in *poojas*.

Chairman:—"May I know if you have any experience in advisary committee in Bombay?"

Witness:—"Personally none."

Continuing, he said that according to some persons these advisory committees did not seem to exercise large power and influence. They never exercised their independent judgment and said ditto to what the officials said. He narrated his personal experience in this connection. At Dakko a liquor-shop was opened next to the Hindoo temple and to secure its removal from that particular place, it took him fifteen days after entering into correspondance with the Bombay Excise Commissioner.

Chairman:—"What is your opinion about the question of local option?"

Witness thought it desirable not to express any view of the Chamber with regard to that question, but he would answer that question in his personal capacity.

Chairman:—"Has your Chamber any opinion as to how far drink affects the output of work."

Witness:—"Very considerably."

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Madan, witness said that personally he and his committee were against the taxation being increased. Government should have appointed this Committee decades back or years back, but unfortunately they had appointed it at a time when there was deficit in the budget.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas was next examined in his personal capacity.

Chairman:—"Some witnesses have stated to us that toddy is less harmful than country liquor; may I know what are your views about it?"

Witness said that being a teetotaller himself he was not in a position to answer that question.

Regarding the question of local option, witness said that if the system of local-option were tried, he had no doubt that 30 per cent. of the liquor-shops would be closed at once.

MR. HANSRAJ P. THAKERSEY.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, was next examined. In the course of his evidence he said:—

The policy of non-intervention in the habits and customs of the people as declared in the Government of India's letter F.D. 5001 exs., of 7th September, 1905 may be considered good at the time of declaration. But it cannot be held so at the present time. India has progressed much in the last few years and it cannot rest contented with the present state of its moral progress. The moral progress of the country must keep pace with its material advancement. The Govt. therefore cannot be expected to keep a neutral attitude in so vital a point as the liquor traffic.

I am of opinion that the Government should avowedly declare its intention of undertaking gradual reduction of the consumption till it reaches a particular limit.

Theoritically I am in favour of total prohibition. But looking to the difficulties of carrying it out in practice I would rest myself contented if adequate measures were taken by the Government to reduce the present consumption to its possible minimum.

I would favour the principle of local option and the best means to ascertain it would be the adoption of plebesite.

Questioned by the President, witness said total prohibition was practicable, and it should be put into force gradually.

Cross-examined by Dr. Patel, witness said that he was not against the prohibition of toddy. He had personally no experience about it, but he was told so.

Dr. D. H. Gavankar was next examined. He advocated total prohibition in about ten years.

A DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. G. Gorden, Collector of Colaba District, questioned by the President, said that he had advisary committees in every Taluka. It was the Mamlatdar who, generally, presided over these committees. Drinking had decreased in his district. In his opinion in the Colaba District, the *Agris*, the *Mahars*, the *Marathas* and the *Kolis* were addicted to drinking. Illicit distillation was going on in his District. Whenever there were the *Mowra* flowers, there was illicit distillation. Toddy was less harmful if drunk fresh. He could not say whether it contained alchohol ofter it was kept for a very long time. Education in the Agri and the Mahar communities was about 3 per cent. The Panchayat system in the Colaba District was, according to witness, very strong. Drinking was very common in villages. For example, the *Kolis* while returning to work took some liquor.

Regarding the temperence associations witness said that they should not be considered. There were associations which carried on temperance work for a very short time and then ceased their activities. He was in favour of local-option. Local-option, he said, should be given a careful trial. It was not objectionable at all.

Chairman:—"May I know who select gentlemen to serve on advisary committees?"

Witness:—"Representatives of the Taluka-board and two representatives of the Municipality."

Continuing the witness said that according to the recommendations of the Advisary Committees, he had reduced seventeen liquor shops in his district. Of course he could not give effect to all their recommendations; for advisary committees were quite peculiar bodies. Some recommended total prohibition atonce, while others recommended small reductions.

Chairman:—"When you say you have reduced 17 shops may I know what was the number of shops before?"

Witness:—"75."

Mr. Manikhl Lalubhoy, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Thana Sub-Division was, next examined.

Questioned by the president, witness said that he actually appealed to people to give up drinking, though he was a Government servant. No shop-keeper was allowed to sell liquor on credit. Koli woman, generally did not drink. He did not advocate total prohibition, at present.

The committee, then, adjourned till to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major F. J. Kolapore, I.M.S., is posted to Behar and Orissa for employment in jails department. Mr. C. Stead, Indian Police, reverts to Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Montagu Webb and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey are nominated to Public Accounts Committee. Mr. T. P. Russell Strazey, Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, is granted six months leave preparatory to retirement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Moore officiates as Deputy Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic, Bombay. Mr. S. W. Longhurst, is appointed Assistant Engineer Wireless Direction.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. A. W. R. Cochrane, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, vice Colonel J. K. Dose, I.M.S., granted six and half months leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Thompson is appointed Secretary to the Order of Indian Empire. Major T. C. W. Fowle is appointed Superintendent of Consus, Baluchistan. Major R. J. W. Heale is posted as Political Agent Kurram. Captain P. Gaisford posted as Assistant Commissioner Tank. Major H. W. Pierpoint, I.M.S. is posted as Residency Surgeon Bushire. Major E. J. D. Colvin is posted as Under Secretary to Agent General Central India. Swiss Consulate at Bombay has been raised to Consulate General.

Gazette Extraordinary has been issued notifying the assumption of office of Finance Member of Viceroy's Council today by Hon. Mr. E. M. Cook, vice Sir Malcolm Hailey granted leave.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and Coorg and at a few stations in Tenmasserim, east of the Central Provinces, and Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts are Sibsagar one and a half inches, Tezpur one, Silchar three, Cherrapunji eighteen, Sonamarg one, and Jadalpur and Poona a quarter. Temperature is high from east Punjab to Bengal.

Forecast:—Some extension into the hills of the Punjab and of the United Provinces.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

AN INDIAN COMPETITOR.

The International chess-tournamentss are going to be held in England in July. Altogether sidteen players from different countries of the world will competed in the tournament and one seat is alloted to India. The celebrated chess-champion of India Mr. V. K. Abhyankar of Sangli is chosen for the purpose and the decision is communicated to the British Chess Federation. Mr. Abhyankar has to attnd the tournament in July and it is also necessary that he shold be accompanied by two or three other experts. We are glad to announce that the Chief of Ichalkaranji has contributed Rs. 500 for the purpose. We hope that other Chiefs and wealthy people in Maharashtra will follow the example. It is a matter of National importance.

The winning of the Nobel Prize by Rabindranath Tagore and the new scientific theories of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose had a great effect upon world's opinion about India. If an Indian stands first in the Inter-National chess tournament, it is certainly a thing in which a nation may take pride and a thing in which will attarct the attention of the world.—"Mahratta."

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling and three and five-thirtytwo pence and Demand Draft one shilling three and three-sixteenth pence.

Pandit Shreeram Bajpai, who was sent to England by the U. P. Government to undergo a course of training in Scouting under Sir. Robert Baden Powell, has returned to India.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

HOSTILITY OF EUROPEAN CONVENTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Convention of Associations, the central organisation of the various European Associations throughout the Kenya Colony last week closed its sitting and adopted the following resolutions re: Indians, domiciled in this Colony:—

"The Convention of Associations of Kenya wishes to record its appreciation (a) of Mr. Churchill's confirmation of the pledge securing the Highlands to European Settlement; (b) of his definition of Imperial policy, namely, that Kenya shall be developed as a characteristic and distinctively British Colony evolving towards complete responsible self-Government; (c) of his assurance that strict regulation of Indian Immigration will be enforced in the interest of the Native and British Settlers. The Convention will give earnest consideration to the local and Imperial aspects of the suggestions which it is understood, Mr. Churchill proposes to make." (Carried unanimously).

"That this Convention approves and confirms the appointment of Lord Cranworth and Major Crowdy to represent this Convention in London on the Indian question, and that the executive of the Convention convey any instruction they may wish to give to these two gentlemen on this question, by which they will be entirely and solely guided." (Carried unanimously).

These resolutions are sufficient to show the antipathy of the Europeans towards the Indians, and it appears that they are collecting all the forces available to tread upon the Indian rights.

Apparently, not having been satisfied with this sort of resolutions, they have levelled the charge of causing the Native riot, against the Indians. The convention is trying tooth and nail since July last to prove this charge against the Indians, and have also promised a prize of £1,000 to anyone who successfully proves that the Indians were at the back of the Native agitation, but upto now all their efforts have been futile. In face of this failure, Mr. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Convention, reports this unfounded charge against the Indians before the Convention to prejudice the members thereof against the peaceful Indians. It is the habit of the average European layman in this Colony to blame the Indian for any thing and every thing that goes wrong. If there is depression in trade, it is the is Indian who has done that; if there is there is currency trouble, it is the Indian who has done that; if there is unemployment among Europeans, it is the Indian who has caused it; when there is native agitation, it is the Indian who is in the background.

A mass meeting of the Indian citizens at Nairobi was held on Sunday the 9th instant when they vehemently condemned the attitude adopted by the Convention in accusing them of causing the native riot. There was some other work also done at the mass meeting. Since the "East Africa Chronicle" Press was closed down as a result of a decree passed by the Supreme Court of Kenya at Nairobi in an action brought by an European settler for libel it was resolved to start a new press.

IGNORANCE OR INCONSISTENCY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The National College (Tardeo) is an institution conducted by the Swaraj Sabha of which Mahatma Gandhi is the President. It is a body which certainly does not lag behind the Congress. The National Congress in so many words advocated the boycott of educational institutions connected with the Universities established under the British Indian Law. Having adopted that item, the Swaraj Sabha must not allow the professors of its College to have a parallel connection with an institution preparing students for the joint-board examination for School leaving certificate. At present there is one such case and it is asked by people whether a professor of the National College really (though not ostensibly) connected with an institution preparing students for the joint-board examination is the result of ignorance or inconsistency. It is not desirable to give undeserved advertisement to the individual concerned; but it is desirable to enable the Swaraj Sabha to make inquiries. The School in question is situated in the building which locates the Chikitsak Samuha School inGirgaum.—Yours, &c.

STRAIGHTFORWARD.

THE NESTORIAN BISHOP ON MAHATMA GANDHI.

M. Narayana Menon, Secretary, Cochin District Congress Committee writes from Trichur in a letter dated 21-4-22.

It will indeed be a pleasant surprise to all patriotic Indians to learn that on the 14th instant. (The Hartal Day) which curiously enough synchronised with the Good Friday for Christians commemorating the self-immolation of Jesus Christ, Dr. Abimalak Thimotheus, the Nestorian Archbishop in Trichur delivered a very impressive sermon to his people in his Cathedral Church, in the course of which he dwelt at length on the various virtues of Mahatma Gandhi and expressed his firm conviction that since the time of Christ there has been no greater Teacher of mankind than Mahatma Gandhi. Though not a Christian said His Grace, the Mahatma was really a saint and certainly deserves to go to Heaven notwithstanding the fact that he is not baptised. Dr. Abimelak Thimotheus most earnestly exhorted his followers to imitate the admirable example set by the Mahatma by his self-sacrificing efforts for the sake of the regeneration of India. Of course, it is needless to say that the sermon was highly appreciated by the congregation.—"The "Swarajya."

MAHARASHTRA TACTICS.

PROF. PARANJPE'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 24.

Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe writes a forceful, frank and satirical article on the Pen Conference in his "Swarajya" of the 20th April 1922. Referring to the new tendency of some people in Maharashtra to institute odious comparisons between Mahatmaji and Lokamanya with a view to belittle the former's greatness he says:—

"No one denies that the late Lokamanya Tilak gave his all to the service of his mother country and every true Indian will ever feel obliged to him for his immense national work. But to worship Lokamanya is one thing and to attempt to minimise the value of Mahatmaji's work is another. The political past of Mahatmaji may not be a consistent whole, and perhaps his present programme may not be ideally flawless. But even his enemies dare not deny, if they are truthful, that Mahatmaji's Non-co-operation has caused an unprecedented awakening throughout the length and breadth of the country in the incredibly short period of a year and a half. The way of wisdom lies in putting the Mahatma's efficacious programme to a more extensive use without searching for its weak points. But as Fate would have it there are some who would not realise this simple matter. They are busy over cataloguing the Mahatma's so-called errors of judgment, and are deceiving themselves that the country will profit by what they do.

This newly discovered kind of patriotic service was first publicly exhibited at Akola some months back. We wonder it it had been secretly conceived by some restless brains even from the time of the Calcutta Congress. This is however true that though it may have been brewing under cover for a long time its first public expression dates from the Akola Conference. It was from that time that the advocates of this new line of national work put their shoulders to the wheel and the world trembled with the fear of being deluged by their promised national service. These advocates insist that Mahatma Gandhi is a "Silly Saint" and politics should not be entrusted to his unskilful hands. According to them a specific limited company is entitled to the absolute monopoly of political propaganda. Their views, right or wrong, must be accepted and applauded by the nation. That is their attitude. They have not left a stone unturned to make their views plausible. They have even drawn on the credit of the honoured name of the late Lokamanya. On their own account they could not command public respect. What wonder then if they have dragged in Lok. Tilak to make their cause less ridiculous. By some accident of circumstances Lok. Tilak had used the words "responsive co-operation" in a telegram at Gangapur. All of a sudden the memory of those works dawns upon these members of the limited company and they are overjoyed to find that the words are a wonderful shield with which they can offer battle to Mahatmaji. A new article of loyalty to Lok. Tilak's name is introduced which requires every Tilakite of the past to stick to Responsive Co-operation even under these changed circumstances. This has made the Deccan politic an exceedingly intricate affairs. Exhibitions of juvenile folly have become the order of the day and patient and wise political work is at a discount.

We are led to believe that in these extraordinary days of dark difficulties idle academic comparisons of the Mahatma and Lokamanya will be entirely futile. We have neither the time nor the desire to decide whose greatness is greater. The only question before all of us is "How to attain Swarajya". Swarajya cannot be achieved by Singing Songs of the deeds of our ancestors. What credit will it bring to ourselves? Let us rather concentrate on bringing about an impregnable unity amongst ourselves.

And besides why should the worshippers of "Responsive Cooperation" waste their energy in mending the programme which the Mahatma has placed before the nation? If their own programme of Responsive Co-operation is sound enough, why should they not mind their own way instead of throwing stones at others? There is Lok. Tilak's Home Rule League! It is faultless. It promises good harvest! Why not work through the League under its new name and make the programme of Responsive Cooperation fruitful? The nation wants Home Rule and will be equally glad whether it is achieved by the Mahatma and his followers or the missionaries of Responsive Cooperation. Will it not then be more creditable to these 'cossacks' of Responsive Cooperation to achieve Home Rule through their own Swarajya Sangha than to get it second hand through the Mahatma's programme, altered and modified though it might be? The nation will bless them if they leave their present fruitless wrangling and open the doors of Swarajya by their own independent work. Swarajya all honourable and wise men. They are they dance to the tune played by a whimsical idealist like the Mahatma? Why should the way of the Home Rule On the contrary and rosy. The pro-League is smooth riously logical! The gramme is so gl nveniently tractable! members are so co the worker's way! No religious fanatic in in the volun. No inconvienient pledges workers at teer's way! Extraordinar to boot- But hand! And heaps of money and, what with such material at its de one since has this "Major Maharashtra" Has the lamentable death of Lok. Tilak it brought Home Rule any the nearer? The soul of the departed Hero would certainly have felt more joyful had this "Major Maharashtra" moved an inch towards the nation's cherished goal instead of playing the role of irresponsible critics desirous of wrecking the Mahatma's movement."

CONGRESS WORK IN KERALA.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

INTENSIVE KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee met for the first time after the rebellion, on the 10th of April, 1922, at Trichur. Of the 100 members of the Provincial Congress Committee, only 20 attended. Some were in Jail, others could not attend the meeting on account of passport restrictions and for other reasons. The session was a very important one as could be seen from the resolutions passed at its sittings on the 10th and 11th instant.

After recording formal resolutions (regarding) expressing the Committee's regret on the death of Sjts. K. V. Balakrishna Menon and K. P. Appa Nair, the committee made certain amendments in the existing constitution of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. The following are the more important resolutions passed by the committee.—

This meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee records its profound regret at the unfortunate disturbances which disfigured Malabar for the last 8 months and strongly condemns the murder, looting forcible conversions and other destardly acts in which the rebels—be they Hindus or Mahomedans, have indulged in during the period mentioned.

This meeting of the K. P. C. C. offers its sincere sympathy to innocent people both Hindus and Mahomedans,—who had to suffer untold miseries during this period, either on account of the atrocities of the rebels or on account of the misdeeds of the military.

This meeting of the K. P. C. C. while expressing its deep regret at the unfortunate shock to Hindu-Muslim unity in Malabar caused by the cruel misdeeds of a few thoughtless and ignorant people, fervently appeals to the people of Malabar in general and to the Congress workers in particular, to take immediate steps to create better understanding between the two communities with a view to live together in future with greater harmony, and mutual goodwill.

This meting of the K. P. C. C. heartily congratulates those Congress and Khilafat workers, who, fully believing in non-violent non-cooperation, and strictly adhering to the creed of the Congress made indefatigable efforts to prevent the outbreak and subsequently to suppress the rebellion and are rotting in jails, either as convicted or as under-trial prisoners.

This meeting of the K. P. C. C humoty requests the A. I. C. C. to appoint a committe of recognised leaders to investigate and report about the causes of and the happenings connected with the recent troubles in Malabar

Considering the present state of things in Dalabar, and seeing that the people of Tellicherry are not in a position to make arrangement to hold the Conference there this year as arranged before this Committee resolves to postpone the holding of the annual session of the Kerala Provincial Conference to a further date to be decided later on.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

Seeing that the Khadi propaganda has been placed in the forefront of the Congress programme and realising the fact that no satisfactory progress has been yet made in this direction in Kerala, this meeting calls upon all Congress oraganisations in the province to pay special attention to an intensive production of yarn (hand-spun), to encourage handweaving, and to popularise Khaddar.

With the object of attaining this and this committee calls upon all Congress organisations in the province to:—

(1) Make arrangements to introduce at least one Charkha in every house within their jurisdiction, (2) Open depots for the sale of cotton, and for purchasing yarn, (3) Encourage weavers to use hand-spun yarn and wherever possible to open weaving institutions, (4) Instruct people on the evils of wearing foreign cloth, and the advantages of using Khaddar (5) Insist all Congress officials including secretaries, workers and volunteers to use only Khaddar, and (6) Encourage people to take to cotton cultivation.

This meeting calls upon the executive committee to appoint a person to go round the Province to superintend the Khadar work in the various districts to advise on the business and to submit occasional reports to the Provincial Office.

Concidering the fact that the growth and popularity of the Congress depend upon the number and character of its members, this meeting calls upon all Congress organisations in the province to proceed with the work of enlisting members to the Congress and while doing that work to see that persons are enlisted as members of the Congress only after instructing them fully on the aims and objects of the Congress, Hindu-muslim unity, the elevation of the depressed classes, the use of Khaddar, and the supreme duty of non-violence.

PICKETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops has been resumed here but it has little effect on the public.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON AWAKENED ISLAM.

SAYS INDIA IS NOT AND CANNOT BE RULED BY THE SWORD.

The Chicago "Sunday Tribune" in its issue of March 19, publishes a lengthy account of an interview which Mr. Ferdinand Tushy had with Lord Northcliffe at Monte Carlo soon after the latter's return to Europe from his world tour. The following extracts will be read with interest:—

With stacks of his own newspapers piled high around the room he was trying to read up events—it seemed almost as if he were vexed at their having occurred without him—but of Cannes he knew little, of Genoa naught.

"The most striking thing I have learned from these papers is the number of people whose lives have touched mine who have gone in seven short months. One hundred and fifty at least. But I had travelled always and known men in all lands."

Of Cannes he said: "Lloyd George has always had Briand in his pocket."

Of Genoa: "What is the use of having a party without the principal guest (the United States)? The conference seems mainly something to do with shaking hands with people with blood on their hands."

"WORLD TO COMPLETELY CHANGE."

And an astonishing Odyssey it certainly has been, its champion sifting the minds, as he knows how, of the white and coloured who rule the Eastern world.

May I, in conclusion, give a personal impression of what I estimate to be Lord Northcliffe's state of mind to-day?

He thinks, having seen most of the countries on previous occasions, that the world is going to change completely this century as the result of intense nationalism and race consciousness re-aroused by the European war. He doesn't know how it is going to change and he bars prophecy.

But the growing power of Islam—hundreds of millions inspired directly or indirectly by faith and fanaticism—obtrudes upon every second students that the man utters. And the printing press done it—awakened the slumbering east—the printing press with which Northcliffe, a generation ago, aroused the England that was.

"It has not occurred to me when I entered India that Kipling's pictures of Anglo-Indian life, which seemed to me so accurate when I went to India to read them thirty years ago, are almost as unlike modern Anglo-India as Dickens' descriptions of England are unlike the England of to-day. Even the very word 'Anglo-Indian' has changed its meaning. 'Anglo-Indian in India is now the official term for the half caste, known as the Eurasian (short for European-Asian).

SUPERFICIAL FIRST TO MEET EYE.

"Many of the world's changes are superficial and the superficial is that which first meets the eye everywhere. But there are certain vast world movements that have begun to show themselves, just as the geysers in the Yellowstone park make manifest that there is a big something inside the earth that we do not see.

"When I set out last summer from Washington, inspired by bracing conversations with President Harding and Mr. Hughes, I had one or two objects in view—health, visits to British territories likely to suit immigrants, a further study of the movement of which the world is about to hear so much—namely: Pan-Islamism, Moslemism or Mohammedanism, or whatever you chose to call it, but very much 'Pan.'

"Two faressing books, the 'New World of Islam' and the 'Rising Tide of Color,' both by the same American author, should be in the library of every one who wants to know something about the world of 1950. I had already on several occasions dipped into the questions dealt with therein in visits to the chief Mohammedan countries—Turkey, India, French and Spanish Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, and elsewhere.

ISLAM REAWAKEND.

"We are inclined, I think, to attribute too much of what is happening in the world to the war. The war, for example, did not create labour unrest throughout the world; it merely accelerated it. Mohammedanism as a religion was spreading much more rapidly than Christianity before the war. But what the Moslems consider to be the ill treatment of Turkey since the war has bound them more closely together and quickened that which has been crawling along for centuries.

"The world is now face to face with a body of earnest believers, some of them fanatics, numbering, according to their own estimate, between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000; according to conservative European and American estimates, 250,000,000.

"You ask me for an account of my travels in general. Well, Washington was Washington in July—hotter than I felt it anywhere except in Siam and Indo-China. Vancouver was the same Vancouver that I remember on previous occasions, other than the fact that there were Japanese reporters quartered in the city—very busy and bowing.

PARISES U. S. RULE OF HAWAII.

"The first place that I struck with which I was unacquainted was your delightful Honolulu, which except for the embarrassing amount of alcohol that was proffered, was very much as the movies depict it—only better.

"From the point of view of order, organization, fine roads, beautiful homes, and wonderful gardens, it seemed to be an excellent specimen of American overseas administration.

"The preponderance of Japanese surprised most of the visitors.

"A little further on I came to the Fiji islands.

"Here I saw my first sign of Mohammedanism—a mosque.

"Here I began to learn of the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who, for the moment at any rate, has united some of the Mohammedans, Hindus, and Indians. There is a large labour colony from India in the Fiji islands.

STRIKES, TRAIL OF GANDHI.

"Right across the world Gandhi—a mysterious ascetic agitator—has sent his agents to Fiji, where they had successfully assisted in stirring up trouble. As to Gandhi himself, I did not see him in India though I heard much of him at first hand. His object—to put it briefly—is to remove the white man from India, and to unite Indians, Mohammedans and Hindus alike in working for this purpose, whether they be resident in that country or South Africa or in Fiji or elsewhere.

"In the good old times, dark coloured agitators contented themselves with stirring up the folks at home; to-day Gandhi and his lieutenants carry on their agitating everywhere they can organize a meeting or subsidize a newspaper.

"You have had Hindu and other manifestations of something like Gandhism in several parts of the United States, particularly in San Francisco, you will remember.

"But I find that even after these years of experience in bolshevik, German and other propaganda, the average American or Briton seems surprised that the man with the yellow skin or the dark skin should be going about spreading his doctrines with the facility and often the capacity of a white missionary.

NEW AND DARK ALLIANCES.

"Among the chief trouble centres of the world, some of which I had visited before, are Japan, China, India, Egypt, Palestine.

"The main difference I have found in my revisits was that, whereas before they were separate and isolated, to-day they are becoming increasingly closely connected.

"Looking at the may, one would not imagine that the Fiji islands have any connection whatever with the Holy Land, but I find that they have. Unhappy little Palestine has a population of about 770,000; of the 770,000, 700,000 are Mohammedans. It is quite a mistake to suppose that it is, or ever has been, a predominantly Jewish country. It is true that most of the Indians whom I saw in the Fiji islands were Hindus, but Mahatma Gandhi has, for the time being at any rate, linked up Hindus with the 700,000 Mohammedans in Palestine, thus forming part of the great Islam chain of power across the world, stretching from the Moros in your Philippine islands to the Moors on the Atlantic coast of Morocco.

RESENT JEWS' INTRUSION IN PALESTINE.

"Do these people communicate? Certainly they do. Their chief means of communication is the same as ours—their newspapers, which have multiplied like mosquitoes. Other means of communication are letters read in mosques. The great pilgrimage to Mecca is their congress or meeting place.

"Just as the Irishman in Chicago or in Melbourne, Australia, sympathizes with his kinsman in County Cork, so I find does the Mohammedan in India sympathize with what he regards as an intrusion of Zionese Jews into one of his home countries, Palestine.

"The average Moslem seems to have a more or less intense regard for the sultan of Turkey as the pope of his faith, and one of the reasons the British Empire is at loggerhead with the Mohammedans in India and Egypt and a score of less known parts of the world is the belief that we continue to aid and abet the Greeks, the natural enemy of the Turk."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Lord Northcliffe then recounted his impressions of the Fiji, of the two islands of New Zealand, "perhaps the most beautiful, comfortable, and prosperous of countries," and of Australia, "a magnificent country, with every sort of wealth except population." He then said:

"It was after I left Australia and began to go north across the equator that I came to the country whose latest nationalism has been stirred by the war, by President Wilson's self-determination speeches, and by the example of Ireland. It was under the Stars and Stripes that I first met, among the Filipinos, agitators for independence.

"In most parts of the western world and in the African world are people who are being led to school by the Europeans and Americans.

"Uncle Sam has broken all educational records, as to time, in that wonderful country comprising the many hundreds of Philippine islands. There the Americans have lavished care and attention upon these many kinds of natives with their eighty languages and intense internal dislikes. You have given the unselfish service of gentle school ma'ms and hospital nurses, of engineers and road makers, architects, scientists, doctors, agriculturists, administrators, business men. Money has been poured out with both hands.

SPOILING THE FILIPINOS.

"Smallpox, malaria, and graft had at one time almost disappeared. School buildings and hospitals are better than many I have seen on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The young Filipino boys and girls, favored by perpetual sunshine, are pampered to an extent that would make the New or Old England father squirm. I do not know whether, as in Egypt, you have prohibited spanking, but heady young men there gave me that impression. The object has been to give the Filipino (whatever the term may mean, for there are so many kinds of people there) independence as rapidly as possible.

"Heaven forbid that I should butt in upon American politics, but I may perhaps be permitted to report what I heard from disinterested Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and other foreigners living under your flag in Manila. It was to the effect that during the late Democratic administration the work accomplished since 1898 began to go back very rapidly in the matters of public health, public finance and public honesty.

GERM OF "INDEPENDENCE."

"During most of my journey, beginning in London, I have been spoken to by elegantly dressed and well booted young Filipino paid agents on the need of independence for the islands. When I got near the Philippines I found the subject a very complicated one. There are virile people in that part of the world, Moros and others, who greatly distrust and despise the talkative Spanish Filipinos. A deputation of them informed me that they were entirely opposed to self-determination. But among the Spanish Filipines President Wilson's words have sunk deep down.

"I did not find that among them there is any admiration for what the Americans have done and there is certainly no gratitude therefor. Among those I talked to in Manila and elsewhere in the east the view was that the wonderful progress of their islands was due to their natural adaptability now that they had got rid of the Spaniards.

"When I suggested that if the Americans left the Japanese would arrive I often received the surprising reply 'We Filipinos have no quarrel with the Japanese. The presence of the Americans in our islands is a danger to us. The Japanese do not like the Americans and the presence of the American navy and army is always a temptation to the Japanese to attack us.'

"It is intersting to talk with British lookers on, many of whom have been connected with the islands since before the Americans arrived. A Scotchman who had been there for a number of years said to me: 'These Filipinos are only too anxious to get at each others' throats and pockets. When the Americans leave the islands I go with them. They will almost at once become a more ferocious type of the worst South American republics.'"

CHINA A PUZZLE, JAPAN——.

The noted publisher then told of his impressions of faction-split China, and quoted an old time American there as saying he had "come to the conclusion" that he knew nothing of the Chinese," as if he (Northcliffe) believed that would be the general opinion of any stranger long in the celestial "republic."

His visit to Japan was brief. "Externally with the appearance of a democracy," efficient in many lines, but "really with no parliament or free press, no one can foresee the future of Japan."

In Java he found that the Dutch had established "an orderly people who had waxed fat and the population increased twentyfold," but "self-determination was in the air."

AGAIN ON GANDHI'S TRAIL.

"I came again within the orbit of the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and President Wilson's self-determination. I remember that when I was in India some years ago people said: Now, if you want to know how natives should be ruled, go to the Dutch possessions—kindness and firmness is the motto, chiefly firmness."

"But before I landed at Batavia, the beautiful capital, there were rumors of strikes, semi-political in nature. There is a 'volksraad,' or people's parliament. The The newspapers had said things they should not say, people began to talk about Ireland and British India, a little uneasily I thought.

"There are 5,000,000 Mahommedans here, and they are in touch with their brother Moslems in Palestine, Turkey and elsewhere. There is a curious similarity in the fact that old Batavia, like old Bombay, is building out in every direction, great business buildings and the rest of it, and like old Bombay, there is the desire for self-determination and talk of President Wilson and Ireland."

Then came Indo-China, Malaya, and Ceylon.

"The self-determination movement is quite alive in Ceylon at the moment," he found. "A propagandist, an Indian barrister trained in England, had just arrived from the Fiji islands and was, I thought, very properly expelled by the Ceylon government. Many years ago I saw a man try that kind of talk on Boston common and I doubt whether at any time afterwards he was in a condition to make any kind of appearance anywhere.

INDIA.

Lord Northcliffe continued:

"From Ceylon I went to India, nasted to see what changes had been brought about since my previous visit by the war and by President Wilson's announcements.

"Altogether there are some hundred and eighty thousand white people in India among three hundred and twenty million colored. In recent riots at Bombay, Hindus and Mohammedans alike attacked the Parsees, the clever traders originating in Persia, who are only sixty thousand in number but who have much business in their hands. They killed also British and an American.

"We know very little of racial fanaticism in England. I was through East St. Louis after the race riots there—your East St. Louis. You are really in a better position to understand the colour question than we are in England. You are in a better position to know what would happen in your southern states if your state and federal control of them were removed.

"But the situation in India is much more complicated. Many of the Indian races are on a higher level of intelligence than your Negro. The Gujaratis, of whom Mahatma Gandhi is one, are able men of business. As money lenders their transactions extend throughout the whole of the east.

"As fighters, some of the Mohammedan peoples of India and on the frontier of India, and some of the other races, are as indomitable, skilful and courageous as any white people. A further complication is the number of Hindus highly 'educated' in the matter of book learning.

DOUBTS WISDOM OF RETENTION.

"Whether the retention of our possessions in India is an advantage to Great Britain is a question much debated.

"India is not and cannot be ruled by the sword," is his conclusion. "The small handful of white men there could be wiped out in a moment if India were united, which it obviously is not."

Then he went to Egypt, "linked to India by the tie of Mosemism." He found the "desire for self-determination in a much more acute form," which has been offered (by Great Britain) "the largest measure of self-government we have offered to coloured people anywhere."

PALESTINE A PROBLEM.

"An entirely different problem, in which the United States is considerably interested, is the governing of Palestine. As a result of the war the ungrateful and unprofitable task of looking after that unhappy country devolved upon us. Exactly why any one should desire to emigrate to Palestine, which largely consists of stone is difficult to fathom.

"Some Jews, who have the support Palestine as their natural home Government has issued a declaration that under certain provisions Palestine shall be a home for the Jews. I did not in my visit there discover one single English or American Jew who had gone there to take up his residence. I did find that there is a Mohammedan and Christian population numbering 700,000 with a Jewish population, very much divided, numbering about 70,000.

"The very day I dictate these lines I read that there have been riots among the Jews themselves. In Jerusalem, the orthodox Jews explained to me that they resented the incoming of the Bolshevist Jews; the old resident Jews had lived for centuries peaceful in Palestine and they wished to live in peace

WORLD IGNORANT OF SITUATION.

"One part of the world is so badly informed about the other that few people in England realized when the promised home for the Jews was advocated that there are already 700,000 inhabitant who would violently object to the sudden incursion of central European Jews to what has been hitherto a peaceful country The bloodshed at Jerusalem and Jaffa of which you have read is, I believe, indicative of much more that will happen unless the extreme Zionists display more regard for the feelings of the industrious and orderly people who are already occupying Palestine

"The main effect of my journey on my mind is that though one may read books, magazines, and newspapers dealing with these places far from home, actual personal contact is essential to understand them, The Chinese have a very wise saying to the effect that to see once is better than hearing a dozen times."

PERSIA AND PARSIS

A LETTER FROM MR. MINOCHEHR DADY.

The following is the letter of Mr. Minochehr Dady to which reference is made in our leading article to-day it has been sent to us by Mr. G. K. Nariman for publication.

BAGH-I-JENANIAN.

Shiraz, dated 16th March 1922,

Dear Mr. Nariman,

In continuation of my letter of 6-3-22. With God's help I have been able to form an Anjuman named ANJUMAN ABADI IRAN, comprising of members of all religious in Persia.

The preliminary meeting was held on 11th March 1922 at Bage Jehanian and rules and regulations framed up, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. The real work of the Anjuman will begin on 14th March. I was honoured with an interview with the Prince Farman-Farman, Nosret-ul-Salteneh the Ruler of Fars. He is the uncle of Sultan Ahmed Shah, the present King of Persia. I was accompanied by Seyed Sharaf, the special Priest with the Prince, with whom I had the good fortune to form friendship and it was through his kindness that I was enabled to see the Prince. He recieved me very well and spoke at length on the desirability of the return of the Parsis back to the Country.

The Prince said, "It is high time that these old sons of the country should return and bring with them all their knowledge to help to improve the country. Personally I am very glad to hear that they are thinking of coming here soon and I promise every help in my power on their arrival as long as I am the ruler here. It is really a very good idea of yours to go round and visit these big cities. You can assure the Parsis that there is no religious persecution; they have equal rights of citizenship, and that they are quite welcome. I would advise you to see the Ministers at Tehran and have an assurance from them."

On the same day 14-3-22, the meeting arranged by Seyed Daste Gaib, came off. I never dreamt that it would be such a big affair. Men of all the classes men of position, including a Member of Parliament, had assembled at Bage Hajee Abdullah. A little time before the time fixed I was asked to make a speech at the meeting. I wrote it out and it was translated into Persian by a friend who read it out there. A full report would appear in the local papers here and I would send you a copy of same. An English translation of the same I am sending you herewith. I am starting on the 17th March 1922 for Kerman. I intend to go to Kerman, Yezd and Teheran and come to Bombay via Baghdad. Inshaallah Khoda Hafez.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) MINOCHEHR DADY.

The following is a short report of the meeting held at Shiraz on the 14th March 1922. Among the gentlemen present were:—

Hajee Aga Snirazee, Member of Parliament, Moeen-ul-Islam, Behbani, Rais ul Ulma, Shaikh Ali, Seyd Mohamed Rezwi, Sadr-ul-Iskam, Arbab Ardesheer Behram, Arbab Feredoon Behram Arab Kaikhosrow Meherban, Dr. Minochehr Dadi, Lotif Ali Aga, Raise Kashoona Fars, Seyd Mirza Mohamed Hasan Dastgen, Seyd Sharaf (Special Priest of Prince Farman-Farman), Jalal'ul-Molk, Suja-us-Sadat, (Editor of "Adalat"), Khan Baba Khan, Chief of Municipality, Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, Hekmat, and several others

Mr. Minochehr Dadi addressing those assembled said:—

Gentlemen,—It is now over 1000 years that we left this holy land and after a lot of trouble we settled in India. But you can believe me that all this time we have not forgotten our Mother Country and even after this very long period every Parsi says with pride that he has Persian Blood in his veins and that the holy country of Persia is the country of his forefathers who ruled the greater portion of the world in these days.

For a long time now some of us are thinking of returning to our Motherland and meetings have taken place in Bombay of highly educated and influential men to consider how we can establish connections with our old country and how we can encourage a few of the Parsis gradually to return there.

It was decided to send a Mission of educated men to Persia and the idea was for the mission to visit several big cities of Persia, hold meetings, consult respectable and educated Moslem gentlemen and religious heads and gather all the information to take back to Bombay with a view to put it before the Parsis and convince them that there is no religious persecution in Persia as they have heard from certain parties.

Once the Mission is convinced of this and on its return to India it convinces the Parsi public that in Persia religion makes no difference and that every man is free to follow his own religion, the Parsis may be hoped to return in large numbers here.

The Mission was on the point of starting to Persia, when news arrived in India that the South Persian Rifles were abolished here and the British Consul had warned the British subjects that Persia was in a state of confusion and that it was not safe to remain in Persia as there was looting and murder. Though this news from the British Consul was afterwards falsified by the Persian Consul, yet the fear produced by this news was enough to make the people drop the idea temporarily to send the Mission.

The arrangements to send the Mission are made by the Iranee Zoroastrian, Anjuman and the Jashan Committee. When they heard that I was proceeding to Persia, I was honoured with an interview with the President of the Iranee Anjuman and several members of the Jashan Committee. They asked me to see the condition in Persia personally, and give them the information from time to time. I have seen things in Shiraz and I shall see how matters stand in Kerman, Yezd and Teheran where I am going soon.

I have seen in Shiraz that religion makes no difference. The Mahomedans love and respect the Zoroastrians. I hear that in Teheran and Isphahan there is no trouble. At my request Seyd Dastgel has taken the trouble kindly to collect respectable gentlemen like you here to-day. The report of to-day's meeting I shall send to Bombay and the speeches made by you. These will convince the Parsis that people here welcome their return to their Motherland and their interests are safe here and that Persian Moslems here love them as old sons of the country and want them to come here and help in the welfare of the country, that they are ready to give them every help on their arrival here and to cooperate with them and take part in every enterprise of theirs.

You know well what the Parsis have done at least for Western India. They would do the same and more for their country Persia. They have brains, vigour, intelligence and money. They are highly educated and can do anything with their knowledge and money. They would do everything in their power to make this country rise again to be one of the foremost and mightiest countries in the world.

It is our duty now to take steps here to prove to the Parsis in India.

(1) That there is a perfect religious freedom here and everybody is free to follow his or her own religious ideas;

(2) That the Persian Moslems here love to see them return to their mother country;

(3) That they invite them now to return and work for the good of this holy land of ours;

(4) That we are ready to cooperate with them in anything that they do for the good of the people and the country;

(5) That they would receive every help that is in our power to give them on their arrival here;

(6) That we want the Parsi Mission to come here soon and that we are ready to help and facilitate the work of the Mission;

(7) That we want to put before the Mission all the information we have at our disposal regarding the resources of our country and to tell them of some of the pressing needs of the country, so as to enable them to start their work in that direction.

(8) That if a fund could be raised, we would be sending a Mission from here to India to see the Parsis and consult them.

PERSIAN LEADERS ASSURANCES.

Moeen-ul-Islam, Behbani, speaking, said:—The Parsis are quite welcome, but the question is whether the Parsis would come and remain here as Persian subjects. If they come here as British subjects, the Persians of course would not receive them with pleasure. But I can assure them that if they come here as Persian subjects, the Government, the Parliament, and the people would welcome them and give them every help in their power.

Hajee Aga Shirazee, Member of Parliament, said:—

I am inclined to believe that you have spent most of your time in your study of medicine and that you are recently entering into the affairs of our country. You are not familiar with certain events in Persia regarding the Persian Zoroastrians. During these last 16 years that the Persian Parliament is in existence, very great help has been rendered to the Zoroastrians in Persia. It would be worth while quoting a few instances here:—

(1) Although there are 10,000 Zoroastrians only in Persia, there is a Zoroastrian Member of Parliament representing them.

(2) When some of the Zoroastrian Mercantile firms were indebted to Russian Banks for large sums of money, the Persian Government took over all the responsibilities and prevented the Russian Banks from pressing their claims.

During the life of the Mashrutah (Parliament) all the rights of the Zoroastrians have been protected. There has always been perfect equality of national rights. Regarding the feelings of the people, I can say that there has always been brotherly feelings and it is quite clear to see that all like to see the Parsis return to Persia. Some time ago when Mr. Ardesheerji wrote in the news papers at Teheran about the return of the Parsis, every newspaper showed the feelings of the peole, by articles showing the pleasure of the news. That there is perfect religious freedom is provided by the fact that there is no man in Persia who would not like this idea of the Parsis returning here. Mutual help prevents common poverty. Geography says that all Persia is not under cultivation, hence on industries she can only export raw materials, has no capitals without which the mines are lying unutilised. When the Parsis return the people here will co-operate and join hands, there is no doubt. As regards the information about mines, we can say that we are not so far advanced as to know about this and give the Parsis the information. When they come here they would themselves find them out and know also what the pressing needs of the country are.

Sadr-ul-Islam:—Are you (Dr. Minocheher Dadi) a representative of the Parsis, or is it that you personally wish to collect the information?

Shaikh-Ali-Moolah:—The Doctor has made it clear in his speech. He wants to know the feelings of the people only.

Hajee Aga Shirazee, Member of Parliament:—It matters very little whether he is a representative or not. We can assure him that the rights of the Parsis are protected here.

Sadr-ul-Islam:—We can say our feelings are quite brotherly. We consider ourselves sick people and when we know that you are coming here as Doctors to help us, we welcome you.

Rais-ul-Ulma:—It is not necessary to say more. It is quite clear that if you or anybody were to interfere with our religion we would not accept you. Otherwise you are quite welcome.

Dr. Minocheher Dadi:—Parsis would never interfere with other people's religion. They would never think of converting Mohammedans or others to their faith.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

CON.-GENERAL IN SIMLA REFUTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 25.

Regarding the article of Lord Northcliffe in the "Daily Mail" entitled "Watch Japan" of which resume the "Englishman" in its issue of 18th instant and other papers published. The Japanese Consul-General in Simla has issued the following statement:—The armaments both naval and military of Japan in the past have been forced upon her by the outward circumstances are proved by the fact that Japan is in compliance with the letter and spirit of the decision taken by the Washington Conference not only going to reduce her navy but also her military armaments contrary to Lord Northcliffe's views who looked pessimistically upon the effects of Washington Conference. Japan look forward with optimistic eyes to its results and intends to make every effort in order to carry out the great objects which the Conference had in view. True, Japan has gained great advantage out of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as Lord Northcliffe pointed out but one should not forget the fact that that Alliance has been also beneficial to the Great Britain. These advantages to both party concerned suffice to prove why this Alliance has lasted over twenty years in the past and both Powers wish to renew their traditional evergrowing friendship in future. Lord Northcliffe is of opinion that the Military in Japan exercise an absolute influence over the Press. Nothing is far from truth. Is he not aware of the fact that almost all papers of different shades of political opinion are claiming for reduction of Army expenditure? As for the 21 demands which the great journalist points out, I may simply say that at the Washington Conference and on another occasion Japan arrogated or made concession of these demands whatever she deemed justified, so that there remained none at present to be regarded by suspicion by the outsiders. As to his accusations of propaganda by means of bribed newspaper agencies etc., I simply challenge him to bring forward concrete case to prove it. In a word I may say that his argument is nothing but a bias built on imagination.

MALABAR TRAIN TRAGEDY.

COMPASSIONATE GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 27.

The Local Government have issued an order sanctioning compassionate grant of Rs. 300 to the families of each of the seventy deceased Moplah prisoners who lost their lives in the Malabar train tragedy.

GENTLEMEN'S
MERCERISED TUSSORE SUITS
FOR HOT WEATHER ! !
Four Different Shades.
Complete Suits from Rs. 25/8.
Smart for Wear and Good for Wash.
A R. DIAS & BROS
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS.
79/81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A.C. & D.C. Motor and Dynamo
Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders
Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay Phone 4545.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Telephone : No. 1795
17-201 Sk. Memmon Street, BOMBAY.

DAVER'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(FRONT ENTRANCE). FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post. for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, speciality.

TILES
RED HEGXAGONAL.
from the
Best and Well-known Italilan
Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES
SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock, Send your inquiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO.
12, Bank Street, Fort,

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE
MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay

THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
WALLACE STREET.
SIR D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,18,68,425
Fire Insurance.—At Tariff Rates for classes. Schedules prepared Advice given Facilities for dealing with total insurance of clients.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, i.e., Loss of Profits, etc., as a result of fire.
MARINE INSURANCE. The aim to provide insurance for Merchants on conditions similar to those obtainalbe in London, the world's largest Marine Insurance Market.
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.—Complete cover in every way, and prompt settlements of claims.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE at reasonable rates whilst travelling by land or sea.
ALL RISKS INSURANCE covering Jewellery and other valuables in any situation.
OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE also transacted.
Apply to
THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Head Office—
WALLACE STREET
London ...Agents:—Sedgw'sk. Collin (Agencies), Ltd.
Manager for U. S. A.:—Summer Ballard
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 6.)

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Elephant's No 1809	...	32 x 62	...	26	10 0
Bull's No. 80000	...	36 x 40	...	32	0 0
Bull's No. 8809	...	8 x 40	...	32	0 0
Portcullis No. 106	...	24 x 40	...	19	8 0
" 104	...	24 x 40	...	20	0 0

WHITE MULLS—

Bull's No. 6	...	31 x 1	...		
" No. 90	...	45 x 16	...		
" No. 800	...	45 x 18	...	12	8 0
" No. 6000	...	36 x 18	...		
" No. 66	...	24 x 20	...	8	7 0
" No. 1270	...	27 x 16	...	4	7 0
" No. 545	...	36 x 20	...	10	0 0
" No. 1805	...	28 x 20	...	6	2 0
" No. 3008	...	42 x 20	...	12	8 0
" No. 2700	...	42 x 20	...	14	0 0
" No. 2705	...	32 x 20	Nos	17	8 0
Elliott's No. 1206	...	27 x 16	...	4	4 0
" No. 119	...	21 x 12	...	5	8 0
" No. 220	...	42 x 16	...	6	0 0
" No. 65	...	24 x 16	...	8	8 0
" 1E, 2E, 3E 45", 45",		24 x 16	...	6	12 0
" No. 90	...	36 x 20	...	8	4 0
" " 90008	...	48 x 16	...	6	12 0
" " 90008	...	..	...	4	4 ..
" No. 170	...	40 x 16	...		..
" No. 375	...	42 x 16	...		..
" No. 919	...	60 x 16	...		..
" No. 660	...	..	...	3	0 0
Graham's 24008	...	36 x 20	...	9	4 0
" No. 168	...	24 x 16	...		..
" No. 660	...	36 x 16	...	11	0 0
Graves No. 3006	...	24 x 16	...		..

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Bull's No. 1070, 9000	...	27 x 16	...	5	4 0
" Nos. 61/8	...	"	...	4	0 0
" No. 1200	...	"	...	4	4 0
" No. 90020 E.B.	...	38 x 22	...	6	12 0
Graham's No. 30/3006	...	36 x 16	...	5	6 0
" 90000, 10970	...		...		
" Bernard	...	36 x 16	...		
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	...	24 x 16	...	6	12 0
" No. 30000	...	"	...	7	4 0
" Nos. 33/40/33600/33500	...	"	...	7	12 0
Lyon's Nos. 40/50/3000/3107		36 x 16	...	4	8 0
Graves Nos. 30000/90000	...	"	...	4	0 0
" No. 3000 E.B.	...	38 x 22	...	7	4 0
Elliott's Nos. 3030, 4010/3020		36 x 18	...	4	0 0
D. W. & Co's Nos. 3000/3020					
" 90000 and	...	"	...		..
Bombay Co's 22, 2222	...	"	...		..

The above quotations are on basset terms, with discount of 2½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCK OF PIECE GOOD AND YARN.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 20,665 bales and 30,782 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 31st March last, which shows a decrease of 2,360 bales and 3 973 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st March last stands at 14,422 packages, which shows an increase of 2,769 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during March last have been 16,562 packages of cotton piece-goods and 14,3.8 packages of Yarns. The imports during March 1922 of cotton piece goods have been 10,229 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 17,127 packages, including those from Japan.

YARN MARKET.

A weaker tone has prevailed in our market throughout the whole week and prices have further given way, almost in all kinds. Dealers have been keen sellers but buyers are dimcult to meet with except at specially reduced rates. As usual in the declining state of the market, inquiries have been lessening and purchasers seem to have adopted a policy of "wait and see." Local as well as up-country demand is slack.

In English yarns, 30s, 31s, 32s, water have further declined and 40/2 grey find some buyers at special rates. 30/2, 60/2, 80/2 grey and bleached have been weak and 60s. and 80s medio are entirely neglected. 64/2 mercerised have kept steady while 84/2 mercerised hive kept steady while 64/2 mercerised and 60/2 warp have gone down further. 2/2s Sawing has a big stock and is hardly saleable while 2/30s is in some demand. 40s and 60s cops move very slowly whereas some demand is visible for 50s and 70s cops. Home market is steady and prices are unworkable. In connection with the question of wages, settlement is reported to have been amicably arrived at.

There is no change in Japanese yarns except that in all counts prices have gone down by ¼ annt per lb. A few bales of 2/42 Japanese have been sold at Rs. 1-15 per lb. We hear of small forward business in 40s. single.

As for Indian Mile Yarns, No. 6½s, 8½s, 10½s and 12½s have lost about 1/4 anna or more per lb. whereas 16½s tnd 20½s have also experienced similar fate. One of the leading Mills is reported to have sold a small lot of 10½s, 10½ and 20/2 at reduced rates and we hear other mills are willing to follow suit, but buyers are not prepared to take risk of forward transactions in such uncertain market. As a result of such and other reports, weak holders have been easy sellers and ready stocks have been placed in the market at cheaper rates especially in the later part of the week. China is silent all along.

We still believe, the existing level of prices is higher and not such as can encourage the buyers to operate freely, and unless prices are brought down to the required level, improvement is difficult to expect.

COLOUR.

April 28.

The Colour Market passes quietly on. Business is very limited. Some business passed in Alizarine 20 per cent. 100 per cwt. Congo-Red rules very easy and some business passed at Rs. 1/8/0 to 2/ per lb. Magenta Cryetalsz, had some business at Rs. 12 per lb Benzo purpurine and Delta Purpurine were not in demand. Malachite Green had fair business at Rs. 3/8/0 per lb. Methyl Violet is steady at Rs. 6 per lb. Miscellenicus section had no fluctuations to report in absence of business.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 100 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 11/12 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine 4B Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine 5B, Rs. 4 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 7 per lb
Victoria Blue Rs. 7/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1 to 1/8/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

April 28.

Several lots changed hands at almost unaltered quotations. Spot inquiry was not very animated. Up-country was buyer in some Dyeing Chemicals, such as Aniline Salt, Brown Sugar Lead, etc. Zinc Chloride slightly improved in demand, however, the price has not shown any improvement. Home offer for Zinc has been slightly easier and is now steady at £25 per ton. Magnesium Chloride has evidently improved in demand and is quoted at Rs. 8 per cwt. Epsom Salt is firm. Bichromate Soda and Potash have had nothing new. Oxalic Acid seems to be on an upward movement. Sulphuric and Nitric Acids have nothing of interest in view. Litharge flake is changing hands at Rs. 40. Potash Chlorate advanced by about a quarter anna. Bleaching Powder continued dull. Caustic Soda is steady at Rs. 31-8-0; Yellow and Red Prussiate of Potash saw little inquiry. Sulphate Alumina kept steady without Spot buyers at Rs 12-0-0.

Quotations are as under:—
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22-8; Sodium Sulphide U. A, Rs. 25; Sodium Sulphide Rs. 21 (Japan); Bleaching, Rs. 21; Caustic Soda, Rs. 31-8; Litharge, Rs. 40; Sulphate Alumina, Rs. 12; Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 36; Bichromate Soda, Rs. 62; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 72; Epsom Salt, Rs. 8; Aniline Salt, Rs. 1-1; Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-1; Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-2; Oxalic Acid, Rs. 68; Dextrine, Rs. 45; Farina, Rs. 22-8; Sago Flour, Rs. 15.

HOME MARKETS.

April 28.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating and on the whole have displayed a slight improvement both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. We have a favourable opinion of market eventually especially with crop accounts unfavourable; and would advise buying at present level. Our local market has been very dull with little doing, and we think it likely that we may see a declining tendency in the immediate future. At the same time we do not expect prices to go down very much and on a moderate decline we think it would be well to buy as we look for higher prices in the long run.

The following are the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago.

Liverpool May	10.23	10.21	— 2
Liverpool July	10.23	10.26	plus 3
Liverpool October	10.12	10-18	plus 6
New York May	17.91	18.05	plus 14
New York July	17.50	17.69	plus 19
New York October	17.53	17.70	plus 17

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

April 28.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on 20th instant at Rs. 466 and went down to Rs. 457 next day. Again advanced to Rs. 469 on higher advices reported from Home markets. From this level it dropped to Rs. 457 and closed at Rs. 458½ on 26th instant. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 476 and continuously went up till Rs. 493½ on 22nd instant on buying by prominent Marwari operators. From this level it eased to Rs. 480 on 25th instant on Jobbers' selling and closed at Rs. 482½ on 26th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 373 on 20th instant and went up till Rs. 389 on 22nd instant. Again eased to Rs. 370 on 25th instant and closed at Rs. 373½ on 26th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 389 on 20th instant and gradually advanced till Rs. 406½ on 22nd instant. The prices again eased to Rs. 387 on 25th instant on selling by the Bazar and Japanese Houses, and closed at Rs. 392½ on 26th instant.

SUGAR MARKET.

April 28.

Our market ruled quiet during the week with small demand and further arrival of Mauritius sugar and with few buyers prices for ready sugar has been reduced by four to eight annas per cwt. all round. As regards forward positions there is absolutely no buyers and we have no business to report whatsoever.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with very little business doing. Java market is reported quiet but steady with Japanese sellers and very little business doing.

Home and American markets remain quiet without any business.

There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—
T.M.O. Rs. 23-10 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 7,000 bags.
Beet Rs. 23-10 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 12,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 22-12, stocks 270.000 bags.
American Rs. 23-14, stocks 10,000 bags.
Arrivals:—
S. S. John Sanderson with 50,000 bags Mauritius sugar.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 23-1-6
Bars Gold forward 27-13-8
Bars Gold forward 27-13-8
Bars Silver ready 93-9
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-11
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93-5

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11/32
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 298
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 318
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 308
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169½
On Japan buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 164½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 203
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
On Singapore Bank's selling D F Rs. 184
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361
London Gold ready sh 93-3
London Silver ready d 34¼
London Silver forward d 34-5/8
Tone of Silver—Quiet Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42¾
French Exchange Frcs 48.00
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 52.20
Italian Exchange Frcs 82.70
German Exchange Mrks 1260
Prague Exchange Krons 225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64

FINANCE.

Money is in good supply, Bank rate being put down at 7 per cent. Imperial Bank balance is up by Rs. 311 lacs. There was a good inquiry for Government securities.

Exchange was a steady market round about 1/3 5/32. Calcutta reports bills showing. A good amount of bullion T T was done against gold imports.

Gold eased off at the end of the week. The daily off-take was about 30,000 tolas in the beginning of the week, but has come down to 15,000 tolas at the end of the week. The stock is estimated at about one and a half lacs tolas.

Silver was a steady market at the close. China remaining out of the market. The off-take agevarged about 100 bars a day, and the stock is estimated at about 3500 bars.

The Shanghai-London rate is 3/4¼ per tael, Hongkong, London 2/6 per dollar and Japan London 2/1¼ per yen.

SHARES.

Market closed steady owing to Speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 85, Birla Mills 80, Bombay Cotton 1150, By-Dyeing 1385, Bradbury 1070, Century 790, Cent. India 1760, Colaba Land 2185, Crescent 545, Currimbhoy 1580, David 1395 Edw. Sassoon 505, Elphinstone 135, Fazulbhoy 1385, Gokak 222/8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 600, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3340, Madhowji 525, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 757/8, New City 660, Pahani 885, Pearls 1050, Phoenix 920, Shapurji 367/8, Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5115, Tata Mill 1190n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 485xd., B. Burma 490, B. Burma N. I. 135pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/12, B. Tramway 11/4, B. Steam 210, Bundi cement 43, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1120, New India 17, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8 Tata Iron Defd. 1%/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 145, Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

POONA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 24.

The local Congress Committee has grown a defunct body. A general meeting was held in November last to elect delegates to the Ahmedabad Congress. Since then no meeting either of the general body or of the executive committee has been called during the last five months. Even important things such as the election of the President of the Provincial Conference, and programme of the National week were disposed of without the consent of the executive committee. The President and the Secretary (Messrs. Bhopatkar and Kavade) both being opposed to the present programme, seem to have been more engrossed with trying to change the programme, than push it forward. It is no wonder if Poona lags behind all other towns. The few activities such as selling of Khaddar, Khaddar procession, etc here were performed spontaneously by private agencies without any encouragement from the Congress Committee. Public opinion is growing strongly against such autocratic conduct of the local Congress authorities.

CASHING A CHEQUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, April, 27.

An interesting case in which one Sugnum was charged under sections 408 and 468 I.P.C. with converting the proceeds of a cheque for Rs. 955 to his own use, was concluded yesterday in the court of the Residency Magistrate, Hyderabad. The accused being discharged as the Magistrate considered that the oral evidence was not sufficiently strong to justify a charge being framed. The facts are:—The accused who was a house father in the Methodist Episcopal Mission, was given instructions to cash one of the cheques for Rs 300 at the Imperial Bank, Secunderabad and the other for Rs. 955. He was to hand in at the bank together with a letter to the sub-agent to be credited to his account. After some days when Rev. Washburn received his pass book and found no entry of the Rs. 955 cheque, he questioned the accused who said that he had given the cheque as instructed to the Bank. Further enquiries showed that the cheque was not cashed at the Secunderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank but that it had been cashed at the Hyderabad Branch of the Bank with the endorsement of one Ramaswamy on the cheque. The Bank witnesses swore that the man who presented the cheque at the Hyderabad Branch and who endorsed it was the accused. As regards the evidence of the Bank clerks, the Magistrate has remarked that none of the witnesses seem to have made it his business to find out who the presenter of the cheque was though it would be expected that the signature of a name like Ramaswamy without the prefixing of any initials would have made them cautious. It appears that not even the treasurer who was to satisfy himself the presenter was the proper person was consulted much less the Agents or the Assistant Agents of the Bank with whom it had been cashed as they were.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS & YARNS.

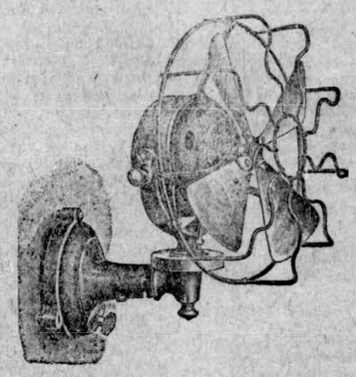
Description		A	B*	C	D	E	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Mar.				
		Stocks on 28th Feb. 1922.	Imports during Mar. 1922.	Stocks on 31st Mar. 1922.	Approximate total deliveries during Mar. 1922.	Approximate increase or decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	1921	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	21,025	6,304	20 665	8,664	—2,360	15,825	21,861	52 4 3	43,096	33,507
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	34,755	3,725	30,782	7,89	—3,973	30,257	,329	7,857	14 545	34 350
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales.	1,211	125	1 138	148	—2	1,134	77	1,450	977	787
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	3,494	55	3,492	560	—1	,473	983	1,60	1,044	1,488
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	11,653	17,12	14.4 2	1 ,3 8	+2,769	10.151	3 553	12,813	5,721	7,459
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,146	9 968	1,017	1.087	—129	2,309	1,92	4,153	2,202	3,136
(7) Dopper—Brasiers	Tons.	1,159	570	1.4.4	5.5	35	1,058	37	1.9	014	1,757
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	1 974	1, 3	1 831	1,124	—93	1 67	768	572	209	634

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 1,939, (2) 127, (3) Nil, (4) 107, 4,435, (6) 7, (7) Nil, (8) Nil. $ These include 482 Bales of Raw Silk.

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, may not be strictly accurate approximately in regard to any particular month.

Comme cing, Saturday the 29th April 1922
The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial
"THE WHIRLWIND"
A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.
featuring
The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying Hero of dare devil deeds,
assisted by
Miss EDITH THORNTON
One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.
Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVENTURE"! He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind! It will sweep you off your feet, Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 5 Shows, commencing
3-30, 5 15 7, 8-15, & 10-30
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
The "STAR" Cinema
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

THE HOT SEASON IS NOW IN
WHAT FOR YOUR
Desk or Ceiling Fan?



ALWAYS HAVE THE WELL-KNOWN "G. E." MAKE
A. C. or D. C.
The Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guard YOUR HEALTH
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
SARSAPARILLA
RECOMMENDED by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy in
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
and WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS ETC.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Kropp 3"	4 14	Liliput	2 12
Wilkinson	4 0	Crown Sword	3 8
Rodgers	2 8	Eagle Brand	2 4
Lion Strop	1 0	Gillette Safety	12 0
Cushion strop	1 8	Valet Safety	12 0
Rodgers Knife	1 8	German Knife	1 0
" Double Blade	2 12	Harrison Double Blade Knife,	2 4

LOVELUCK & Co.
16, LINGACHETTI St. MADRAS.

FURNITURE
On Hire, Hire-Purchase and For Sale.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.
Cabinet Makers, House Furnishers, Drapers, Contractors, etc.
Calcutta Head Office: 7, Bowbazar Street.
Tele. Address "Fairyland."
Bombay Branch: 364, Naodevi Street, Bombay.
"Statutary", BOMBAY.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is not merely a boon, it is a necessity to those who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, pains or fulness after meals, flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness or constipation! Its beneficial effects upon the principal organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—is most remarkable. The Syrup tones and strengthens them, and entirely banishes digestive disorders. Countless thousands of people owe their present good health and spirits to this well-proved remedy of fifty years' repute! Test it for yourself to-day.
THE HERBAL TONIC
Mr. C. J. Brown, the well-known taxidermist, of 42, Sherlock Street, Port Elizabeth, speaking of his indigestion said:—"The worst symptoms were loss of appetite, intense pains at the pit of the stomach, sleeplessness, a feeling of fulness after meals, and uncomfortable flushes of heat.
"I was gratified to find," he adds," that the first bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup afforded me great relief, and my improvement continued so rapidly, that, by the time I had finished two bottles, I was completely restored to health. I invariably keep a bottle in the house for the use of my family and self, and often recommend it to my friends." Test it for yourself to-day!
FOR LIVER & STOMACH TROUBLES

SAJAN & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
Suppliers to Government Public Works Department & Native States.
Tel. Add. SAJANCO. BOMBAY.
Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX.
RAILWAY AND STEAMER CLAIMS.
EXECUTION OF DECREES
We undertake execution of all kinds of claim very economically, promptly and to entire satisfaction of our clients . . . .
A trial is earnestly solicited to have an idea of the beneficial works we are doing for the public. . . .
THE ALL INDIA UNITED CLAIM AGENCY.
18, KALBADEVI ROAD, WOOS BUILDING, NEAR EDWARD THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO.
Telephone No. 5287.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LD.
Head Office,
MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone No. 722.
Telegrams "Cliworks"
(P. O. Box No. 494).
FOUNDRY AND WORKS, CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS.
118, ARTHUR ROAD, JACOB CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
SLIPWAY—SAND BASIN, MAZAGON, DOCK STORES—ALEXANDRA DOCKS.
CONSTRUCTIONAL and General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Repairers, Boilermakers and Ship-wrights, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Iron and Brass Founders.
ELECTRIC ARC CUTTING AND WELDING, OXY-ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, MILL-WORK A SPECIALITY.
Managing Agents—
GLADSTONE WYLLIE & Co.
5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

CAUSES THAT LED TO THE OUTBREAK,

III*

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

From the psychology of the Mapillas, dealt with more fully in the preceding report, it will be seen that though noted for their religious fanaticism, they are by no means averse to the pursuit of peaceful avocations. Generally, they have dwelt in peace in the midst of a peaceful population, but have nevertheless not been slow to strike whenever their temper has been roused. It may be they are not as rational as other communities whose religious susceptibilities are not as keenly edged as their own. Whatever it may be, if we leave aside the periodical disturbances of peace which have occurred in Malabar, the Mapillas have lived in neighbourly amity and concord with a preponderant Hindu population as also people of other religious persuasions such as the Syrian Christians. It is necessary to bear this in mind when we come to deal with the question of forcible conversion of Hindus to Mahomedanism during the present upheaval.

The question of the causes that led to the outbreak is not easy of determination. Conflicting statements have been made by those in authority and others, but looking closely into the happenings of the past few months, one cannot but feel that the truth regarding the outbreak has been overshadowed by political and religious bias, and that the Mapillas' case is largely an illustration of giving the dog a bad name. He has been held to be notorious for his predatory tendencies, and whenever there is trouble, howsoever provoked or brought about, his fanaticism becomes the theme of almost every critic. In the present instance, an impartial survey of the causes has never yet been forthcoming, because in the first place, the local authorities, who alone could have spoken with a certain degree of impartiality were too much obsessed by their political prejudices and suspicions, and the Hindus were either ignorant or allowed their religious feelings to outrun the limits of discretion and truthfulness. In either case, the result has been gross misrepresentation of the true nature of the disturbance. To my mind, it seems from enquiries made, naturally in difficult circumstances, that the principal causes were oppression by Hindu landlords and official *zulum* such as is practicable only in backward and isolated areas, where there is no public opinion, save the opinion of toadies, sycophants or self-seekers, and where there is not the independent newspaper Press to throw light on the dark spots of civil administration. Though nominally forming part of the administrative system of Madras, Malabar administration is something peculiar to itself, comparable only to the not much less autocratic administration of Sind in the Bombay Presidency. The nature of the country with its peculiar land system and the widely scattered populations does not lend itself easily to the effective organization of public opinion and there is no check to the terrorism practised upon a backward and illiterate population by the petty and unscrupulous agents of officialdom or unsympathetic landlords. Practically most, if not all the land is held by a few who resemble the zemindars or jahgirdars of other tracts, though the prevailing system differs widely from what one understands as the zemindari system. It would be more correct, probably, to regard the *Janmi* as a kind of middleman between Government and the cultivator as one who possesses proprietory rights in the land, which he lets out for cultivation. The system of land tenure has always been the source of great friction and notoriously oppressive landlords have come in for rough handling in times of excitement. The fact that many of the Hindu landlords, such as the Raja of Nilambur in the Ernad Taluk have been attacked shows that the Mapillas have suffered from acute agrarian discontent. Loot as a motive is insufficient to explain the marked violence committed on some of these landlords, though no doubt in the course of a general *melee* considerable property including grain and livestock must have been removed or destroyed. I was reliably informed by a fellow passenger in the train to Calicut, who happened to be closely related to one of the big Hindu zemindars that on his relatives' estates no Mapillas were permitted to enter after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. and transgressors were shot at sight. My informant related this matter with an irrepressible glee and added that the Government had never interfered with the zemindar concerned. I have since had this information confirmed and corroborated by more independent testimony at Calicut and other places. And it seems to me that other landlords too were accustomed to treat the Mapilla population in like fashion, and if differing at all, it might be only in degree. There are official admissions that unpopular *Jammis* have even been killed and that the Mapillas have been taught by their priests to believe that it was no sin to kill a *Janmi* who evicts the tenants.

ZULUM OF PETTY OFFICIALS.

Another factor in the situation is the *zulum* by petty officials of the revenue and police departments. It appears that this had assumed grave proportions, and judging from my experience of backward tracts like the Sind and Baluch frontiers and the Punjab before the days of Martial Law, I think it is no exaggeration to say that the incubus of official *zulum* lay heavy on the minds of people, the more so in the case of the Mapillas whose notoriety for previous fanatical risings had rendered them obnoxious in the eyes of officials and exposed them to special disabilities of a civil nature. It was pathetic to see men who could unflinchingly face the muskets of troops, quail before the subtle and invisible fear inspired by the very mention of arrest and detention by police. Here it was something more than mere temperament, something more real and tangible that struck terror into the hearts of otherwise brave men who reckoned nought of life and death in fair, open fight but who shrunk in disgust from the police, as one would from a leper or something foul. As throwing much light on the mentality of these men, I may be excused for recalling here an incident that was related to me by an eye-witness who had taken part in the earlier campaigns against the suppression of the trouble. I was told how a Mapilla with bared breast and carrying an unsheathed sword rushed on a party of troops and auxiliary police, with the favourite war cry of Mahomedans, and was actually riddled with bullets. But men made of the same stuff are averse to coming under police notice, and as far as they can help it, have tried to keep away from the police. I have no wish to lay undue emphasis on this aspect of the matter, but it seems to me all the same that it has an important bearing on the course of events that culminated in the open conflict with authority on the 20th August, 1921.

MR. THOMAS.

More than anything else was the conduct of Mr. Thomas, the Collector, to whose ability and administrative competence, the Madras Government have, it is thought, paid a doubtful compliment by allowing him to go on leave in the middle of the operations for suppressing the unprecedented outbreak of trouble. I think that Mr. Thomas' conduct on that fateful day was like the spark that lighted up the blaze. Mr. Thomas knew or ought to have known, as an experienced officer, that the Mapillas had become seriously discontented, more perhaps as the result of his tactless administration of the district and the oppressions covertly or overtly practised by petty subordinate officials. There were other causes too, at work, which to every unsophisticated mind, must have appeared as portents. Obviously Mr. Thomas and his subordinates had made themselves conspicuously unpopular, and the action of Mr. Thomas in attempting with the aid of a small party of troops to effect the arrest of the revered leaders of the Mapillas is regarded in many quarters as a most serious blunder for which there is hardly any extenuating circumstance. Or having attempted an obviously impossible course, if he had boldly stood his ground and stuck to his guns, the situation would perhaps never assumed the turn it finally took. There are many people, by no means hostile to Government or ill-disposed towards the maintenance of law and order, who regard Mr. Thomas' conduct on the 20th August as deserving of censure rather than praise. The situation created by Mr. Thomas' miscalculation and his subsequent behaviour gave the opportunity to the more fanatical and unruly elements among the Mapillas to deeds of violence that could never have been premeditated. The destruction of bridges, telegraph wires and railway lines has been used rather to prove an elaborate theory of a conspiracy to subvert the British Raj. But this is clearly a hallucination from which men who are unable to prove beneath the surface, usually suffer by residence in the enervating climate of Malabar. The destruction of bridges, etc., was evidently the work of the disgranted Mapilla soldier, who, when the war was still on, had been disbanded and sent home. The Mapilla ex-soldiers who had been relieved from the restraints of military discipline and let loose among inflammable material, were a factor that was apparently neglected. These had come back, in high dudgeon, and appear to have been telling their Kinsmen numerous stories of the cruel treatment, supposed to have been meted out, to their co-religionists in Asia Minor by the British. The disbandment of the Mapilla Regiments, whose services on the frontiers of the North had previously been extolled was also a blunder for which there was no justification.

THE TANGALS.

The Tangals for whom the Mapillas have such reverence as to credit them usually with preternatural powers were in the meanwhile propagating their limited ideas about the danger to the integrity of the Khilafat, the Muslim Holy Places and the Islam in general. All this was rankling in the minds of the people, who, inspite of their general backwardness, were directly affected by the univeral wave of unrest that had been passing over the country and the distressing economic conditions created by high prices, etc. Thus, the people's minds were surcharged with discontent of a serious nature, and the unsympathetic and short-sighted official administration had rendered it impossible for the people to give free vent to their pent up feelings nor had they the opportunity of enlarging their mental outlook by listening to the guiding voice of discerning political leaders like Mahatma Gandhi or Yakub Hassan the Tangals emphasized the Khilafat aspect and whether they also openly preached among their followers disaffection to the Government, as has been alleged, is more than one can say with perfect assurance. It is as like as not that disaffection was preached openly by some of the Tangals but it is a mistake to suppose that the non-co-operation movement or its leaders were in any way responsible for the conduct of the Mapillas, though the Extremist organs are blatantly shouting that the trouble in Malabar was the result of the Non-Co-operators' activities, it is important to bear in mind that the teachings of Non-Co-operators never reached the Mapillas but that their trust in the Tangals was reinforced by their constant iteration at mosques and other religious gatherings of a private or public nature. The presence of a large body of ex-soldiers accounts for the serious and widespread nature of the trouble. The immediate cause of the conflagration could not but have been the misguided action of Mr. Thomas who ventured far beyond the requirements of prudence or circumspection. I do not think Mr. Thomas could plead ignorance of the Mapilla temperament as an excuse for his amazing indiscretion. The adhesion of large numbers of men which the conflagration of Tirurangadi obtained in comparatively short time, does not mean anything and it would be rash to infer from it that the affair was a well planned revolt against constituted authority. As has been rightly held in the case of previous outbreaks of any magnitude, it is "impossible to impute any definite motive" to the majority of those who have ranged themselves against the forces of authority, law and order. "The one constant element is a desperate fanaticism," and in times of excitement, it is only too natural that the bad characters of the locality—whether Mapilla or Hindu—should cast in their lot with disorder and try to profit from the disturbed condition of the country, and these elements, it appears, are by no means few or far between.

*The previous articles appeared in the issues of the 24th and 27th April.

TILAK MAHARASTRA VIDYAPEETH,

MEDICAL EXAM. RESULTS.

The following are the results of the first examination for the degree in Medicine of the Tilak Maharastra Vidyapeeth. Seventy-four candidates appeared for the examination, out of which 43 passed in all subjects.

FIRST CLASS—(IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

V. K. Yellapore, V. M. Himatsingani, V. B. Kale, D. M. Sheth.

SECOND CLASS.

N. R. Abhyankar, S. R. Ambeskar, K. B. Bodas, Miss Shamabai Ganla, B. R. Golhar, Miss Bhimabai Jog, S. N. Kewalramani, Y. B. Mate, N. D. Mehta, K. R. Nagle, N. K. R. Pillai, I. N. Pherwani, S. V. Potdar, A. K. Shah, D. R. Vaidya, D. N. Vyas, C. G. Wadekar, R. L. Mehta, Shrimati Mangala Devi.

THIRD CLASS.

N. B. Bapat, B. H. Bhatnagar, H. V. Bhat, Y. B. Bhide, G. G. Desai, L. N. Desai, A. R. Gholekar, T. U. Jiandani, C. G. Joshi, S. A. Kawley, V. R. Kulkarni, G. A. Mhatre, P. N. Raju, D. B. Savant, M. R. Tendulkar, D. B. Udgaonkar, V. S. Vaidya, H. M. Vartak, G. L. Waincankar.

NOT CLASSED.

V. O. Sathaye.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Mr. V. K. Yellapore is awarded the first general Proficiency scholarship.

Mr. V. M. Himatsingani is awarded the second general proficiency scholarship.

Mr. V. B. Kale, is awarded the third general proveiency scholarship.

Mr. D. M. Sheth is awarded the fourth general proveiency scholarship.

Mahatma Gandhi Prize in chemistry is awarded to Mr. V. K. Yellapore.

Sadashiva Prize in Zoology is awarded to Messrs. S. N. Kewalramani and V. M. Himatsingani.

Gangabai Prize in Botany is awarded to Mr. R. L. Mehta.

Bhaskar Prize in Physics is awarded to Mr. V. M. Himatsingani.

Hind Manila Samaj Ladys' scholarship is awarded to Miss Bhimabai Jog.

Lokmanya Tilak Lady's Prize is awarded to Miss Bhimabai Jog.

COIMBATORE NON BRAHMINS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 27.

The Coimbatore Non-Brahmins Conference which just concluded, after expressing loyalty to the British Throne, passed among the resolutions one urging further instalments of Reforms in Government which would lead India to self-government on the colonial lines in the shortest possible period and asking as an immediate step in this direction the transfer of more subjects to the Indian Ministers, especially law, police, irrigation, forest, and labour.

AMBER TIPS TEA.

It is just a little over two months since Amber Tips Tea was placed on the Indian Market, and in that short space of time the citizens of Bombay have loyally responded to our call for patronage.
The demand has increased to such an extent that we are finding it difficult to supply the generous demands of Bombay alone. All classes of society have rallied to our call, having recognised it to be their duty, in their country's interests, to patronize a purely Indian Concern engaged in one of the greatest Industries of India, which has chiefly hitherto been in the hands of foreign concerns whose profits go to enrich the shareholders abroad, instead of remaining in the country.
We have received generous letters of appreciation from the leading public gentlemen of Bombay amongst whom may be mentioned the following:—
Hon'ble Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy, Bart, J.P.
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, J.P.
H. B. Guzder, Esq.,
Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esq., M.L.A., J.P.
Mathradas Vasanji Khimji, Esq., J.P.
Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh, Esq.,
Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Esq., J.P.
Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Esq., M.A., L.L.B.
Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, Esq., B.A.
Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Esq., J.P.
We have also received a very kind and appreciative letter from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has honoured us with a visit to our offices and packing rooms. With such distinguished ladies and gentlemen as these for our patrons, there should remain no doubt in the mind of every patriotic Indian that Amber Tips is a tea which he can safely drink not only with benefit to his health, but with the utmost confidence that in drinking is alone and refusing all others, he is advancing the cause of HUMANITY JUSTICE AND SELF-RESPECT which should be the strongest planks in the platform of the national aspirations of every true patriotic.
Packed in two standard qualities and sold by all the retail shop-keepers in Bombay at the following prices:—
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND, Rs. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND, Rs. 1-4.
AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY, Amber Tips Buildings, Byculla Bombay
(Advt.)

For "Reconstruction" after Illness
for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.
Glaxo
is the "super-milk" diet
whether taken as a milk-drink or used instead of ordinary milk for Invalid Cookery.
Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside its air-tight sealed tin. You prepare it instantly by the addition of BOILING WATER ONLY.
PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—Chemicolor, Bombay. Telephone 3642 & 2331, Bombay
K. H. KABBUR & CO.
(K. H. KABBUR)
Colours Chemicals Millstores
56, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
also at
LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.
Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Anglo-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, Leather, paper and other works.
The following Consignments just received:—
SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW
Indanthrine BLUE RS (double parts)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single nd doudle paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

DRILL
MANTLES
DOUBLE WEAVE
HIGH QUALITY
IS A GUARANTEE OF
SATISFACTION
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

J. DIAS & BROS
Professional Tailors and Gent's Complete Out-fitters
280, Princess Street, Near Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
The noted house for Tailoring Gent's and Ladies's Garments. Up-to-date Cut, Correct make, and Best Trimmings Guaranteed.
Real Velour Hats Rs. 25/-
A trial order will surely convince.

ICY HOT BOTTLES & CARAFES

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Kohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

WHY WORRY?
VERBEST (3 in 1) House wives Wonder Best.
Will clean and polish all metals and glassware. Will remove all stains from clothing etc., without injury to the finest fabrics. Is a sure and certain death to bed bugs and other vermin. And is grand as a shampoo for the head, it stops and prevents dandruff
Price Rs. 1-8.
From the
VERBEST (3 in 1) Coy.,
Grant's Building, Colaba, BOMBAY.
—AGENTS WANTED.—

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions
Museum west, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undegoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only postage extra.
D R. WAGLE
STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus Girgaum.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers, Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

Hand Made Suitings
Silk Tussore
AND
KHADI
EXCELLENT LIGHT WEAR
VERY DURABLE
Specially Adapted for Indian Climate.
Manufactured by
Kaikhushro S. Joshi,
TURKIVAD, SURAT.
can be had from
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO. LTD.
Times Building Fort, BOMBAY.
SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO. LTD.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Kaikhushro S. Joshi,
near London Hotel, Grant Road.
BOMBAY.

MOTORISTS.
WE STOCK
SPARE-PARTS
FOR
FORD CARS.
SPARE-PARTS
FOR
OVERLAND CARS.
SPARE-PARTS
FOR
CHEVROLET CARS.
ORDER FROM
THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR Co.,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Pramashaw".

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

HER BREAK WITH MAHATMA GANDHI

Replying to a letter from Mr. Upendranath Basu, late general secretary, Indian section of the Theosophical Society Mrs. Besant writes the following letter in the "Theosophist" for April:—

I do not like to refuse a communication that comes from my dear brother Upendranath Basu. So I print the above I am grieved to do so because it forces me to say that which I would rather not have said publicly—that which is to me, the terrible tragedy of a human life. I have nothing to unsay of the words quoted above; at the time at which they were written, they describe I believe, truly. Mr. Gandhi "as he then was." But every occultist knows that no man is safe from a spiritual fall until Liberation is attained, and that every man who has reached the point described in the quotation is a special mark for the arrows of the great enemies of evolution. Two Powers ever battle for the mastery of our world, as every Hindu knows; we, Theosophists, call them the sons of the fire and their servants and the Lords of the Dark Face with their hosts.

The present time is one of these crises in the evolution of mankind, when such a battle is raging, and each side in the mighty conflict utilises to the utmost human agents for the spiritualising or the materialising of the future. Those whose influences grate over the hearts of men are the human prizes, whom the mighty agents of the great law strive to utilise for the forwarding or the setting back of evolution.

In the early days of the war I spoke on this very point, and said that no occultist could be neutral in the struggle. Autocracy over an Empire based on military force had to be destroyed. After long struggle, the sons of the fire drove back their immemorial antagonists they were delayed in their triumph, because Great Britain was not true in India to the principles for which she fought in Europe, and by which she won the passionate and enthusiastic support of India. It may be remembered that I pointed out, at the time, that victory was delayed by his inconsistent action.

EYE TO EYE IN 1918.

Mr. Gandhi and myself saw eye to eye at that time (1918); I called Indians "To Arms"; he personally recruited for Britain In the Rowlat Act agitation (1919) we parted company; he advocated the breach of laws hitherto obeyed—the particular law he chose for breaking was a useful one, though over-severe in its penalties. I refused to break a law which my conscience approved at the bidding of a Committee—the Committee being practically Mr Gandhi.

So far, there is no challenge as to facts. Now both Mr. Gandhi and myself believe in the Divine Government of the world. At this point let me say that each must judge for himself which of us has been overtaken by a great catastrophe. This is a statement I would never have made publicly, were it not that words of mine, true at the time, are used now to show my opinion of one who, I believe and have said is leading India to a precipice, over which, if she follows him. she must fall into anarchy, and lose her place among the Nations of the world It is a cruel position to force me into, but I have no choice save to speak openly, lest my words, spoken truly in the past, should now mislead as to India's ruin. Any one has a right to say that the fall is mine, not his. For that I care not.

Since I parted company with Mr. Gandhi, seeing, with that which I believe to be true insight, that that first, in itself trivial, breach of law was the little hole in the guardian embankment of law, that would admit an ever-rising tide of lawlessness to flood the country, I have steadfastly and unwaveringly opposed him. I believe that Mr Gandhi has been misled by a vision of the far-off future, when men shall be as Gods walking on our earth in obedience to the Inner Ruler Immortal within them, when 'no man shall say to another, Know the Lord for all shall know me from the least to the greatest.' That is the kernel of truth in his teaching. He had climbed too far to be lured by evil, and he saw a dazzling, mirage of a far-off Divine event, to which the whole creation moves.

But to put it into practice in an undeveloped world, among men and women in whom the Inner Ruler is still unable to make His voice heard, is to place Society at the mercy of the criminal classes and to whelm it in ruin. Hence the non-violence incessantly proclaimed; hence the shocks to him when his preaching against the Government stirred up the passions of the young and the ignorant and spread lawlessness everywhere. Are the race-hatred, the massacres, the intimidation, the vile punishments, inflicted on men and women who do not follow the orders of 'the volunteers,' the flogging of women the hunting of a woman naked through a village, the outrages on the dying and the dead, the dragging of a corpse out of its grave and the battering in its dead piteous face, the horrors of the Khilafat Raj in Malabar, the riots in many parts of the country—are these the fruits of the spirit, these the outcomes of the teachings of a "Mahatma" or an "Avatara"? Mr. Gandhi himself has spoken of the warnings of 'God" disregarded by him; this the secret of his spasms of belief that the masses were unfit to practise his doctrine of non-violence, his swayings backward and forwards, his repentence at Bardoli, his revival of 'civil disobedience' at Delhi, because, as he confessed so much pressure was brought to bear on him, his final declaration which astonished myself, who regard him as the tool of the great enemy—that violence was only a policy, and a policy might be changed. What is this but a last desperate bid for the support of the Khilafatists whose religion allows violence.

I say now that the above is the key of my policy since I parted company with Mr. Gandhi, a policy of unswerving antagonism persistent and unbroken. I have claimed no authority in this save my own conscience But as my alleged seership is used against all that to me is most sacred, I speak what I believe to be true, that both Mr. Gandhi's work and mine are channels of higher forces. History will give the final verdict. Meanwhile, let men see our fruits and judge as they will.

WARRIORS TO MALABAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last few months I have come across schemes and suggestions put forward by various persons and associations to solve the Moplah problem, but none so surprising as the suggestion of Dr. Moonji of Nagpur published in these columns on Saturday last to send out to Malabar the warlike Marattas and Rajputs for settling down there. For a Malayalee like myself who knows that it is not an exhibition of military force and warlike qualities that his country now requires, but a spirit more fine and more divine, the suggestion of the Nagpur doctor is extremely amazing, to say the least. Dr. Moonji in his undisputed love for the Malabar Hindus conjures up in his mind a hideous picture of the situation—the ferocious Moplahs descending now and then like some hill tribes of yore on the Hindus, destroying everybody and everything that come in their way, molesting women and defiling temples. In his imagination the Moplahs are always watching for an opportunity to fall upon the Hindus and cut their throats and to prevent this he wants warriors from the North to settle down there. I am afraid that the tale of woe unfolded in the Nilambur Ranee's memorial to H. E. Countess Reading has staggered the doctor so much that he appears to have forgotten even his allegiance to the creed of love and *Ahimsa* of the Congress, of which, I understand, he is a leading member. He calls upon the fighting races of the North to go to the rescue of Malabar even as *Indra* at times invited mighty kings from the earth to rescue the heaven from the attacks of the *Asuras*. As far as my information goes, the facts mentioned in the memorial in question signed by the Nilambur Ranee and many others (I think many a Moplah Ranee also will have to narrate equally, if not more, horrid accounts if they are given an opportunity) are substantially true, but what I object to is the remedy suggested and more or less echoed by Dr. Moonji. The dames of the aristocratic houses of Malabar have, alas! suffered too much at the hands of the Moplahs and they are not to be blamed if they demand special measures to keep the Moplahs down for ever. There are two ways of preventing future risings—one permanently to maim and disable the Moplah community and the other to remove the root causes of these frequent risings. Removal of these root causes means interference with the ungodly privileges which a certain class of people enjoy in Malabar and as this class of people have still their influence at Ootacamund it is quite out of the question. That explains the remedial measures suggested by the Ranee's memorial and other Raja's memorials that may follow. I can understand the manifold activities of the Malabar aristocracy to keep out of light the standing grievances of the Moplahs and leave the whole blame on the Nationalists and Khilafatists. I know why they are crying for fire and sword. But what I cannot understand is what interest Dr. Moonji has in joining his powerful voice with the howl raised by the Malabar *jenmees*. Does he think that a migration of the fighting people will solve the Malabar problem? Why not send a contingent or two of Pathans from Bombay? They will be very glad to go as Bombay has lately become too hot for them, thanks to the Bombay police. The Pathans are much better than Rajputs and Marattas to terrorise the Moplahs. I again repeat what I have said so many times that, all minor and immediate causes apart, it is the completely hopeless and helpless condition of Moplahs economically and consequent social and moral disadvantages, that are at the root of these frequent risings. If this root cause is removed, if the Moplah tenant is given as much liberty and security of possession as are enjoyed by tenants in other parts of India, then there will be no more trouble and the rising of 1921 will be the last. I ask Dr. Moonji and those who think like him a few questions (1) How is it that the agricultural and tenant Moplah alone is fanatic? (2) How is that the fanatical teachings of the *Thangals* have no influence on the commercial Moplah of Cannanore, Tellichery, Calicut, Ponnani, Chowghat and Cochin who are independent and do independent trade? (3) Why is fanaticism confined to Ernad and Walluvanad? Will not fanaticism live in towns?

It is a pity that those who ought to know things do not care to know or are satisfied with pinning their faith to the communiques of the Madras Government and reports of Malabar *jenmees*. Before calling for a military march from the North and mobilisation in Malabar, I would request Dr. Moonji to see whether there are other ways, more human and more godly, by which the problem can be solved. I do not wish to refer to the other points raised by the doctor. But about this suggested military display I have to write, as many people are likely to take up the suggestion as it comes from an eminent gentleman like Dr. Moonji.—Yours, etc.,

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, April 24.

LEIPZIG FAIR
General Sample Fair, including Technical and Building Fairs
THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF GERMANY.
The Central Market for the International Exchange of Goods.
Of Equal importance for Exhibitors and Buyers
Autumn Fair 1922 from 27th August till 2nd September
Spring Fair 1923 from 4th till 10th March
For Information and Enrolment Forms apply to the
MESSAMT FÜR DIE MUSTERMESSEN IN LEIPZIG
(Fair Office for the Sample Fairs in Leipzig)

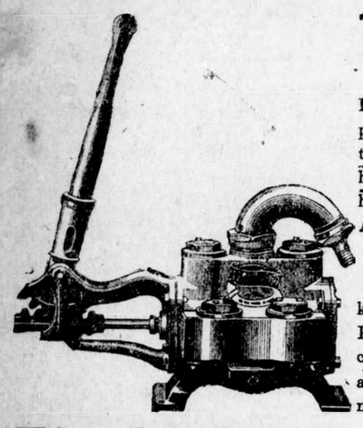
'Mellin's' for health of body and vigour of mind
MELLIN'S FOOD, prepared as directed, takes the place of the healthy mother in the rearing of the hand-fed child. It is adapted for use from birth and is specially suited for use in the tropics.
Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:—
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

DANGEROUS
BITES & STINGS
Zam-Buk, the magical herbal balm of great antiseptic power, is a speedy remedy for the bites of mosquitos, spiders, ants, sandflies, scorpions, etc. An application of Zam-Buk is instantly cooling and soothing. It removes poisonous matter, subdues smarting irritation and swelling, and prevents dangerous suppuration and inflammation.
Zam-Buk
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
Those painful disfiguring rashes, sores and swellings, brought on by the heat are also readily cured by Zam-Buk. Apply on retiring at night, and the soothing herbal essences will speedily comfort and heal your skin and clear out harmful germs. Zam-Buk is equally good for sore feet, Delhi sores, abscesses, ulcers etc.
Re. 1 or Rs. 24 all medicine vendors.

AEG
DRAWN WIRE
VACUUM LAMPS.

DELIVERIES FROM STOCK
AGENTS:
CONTINENTAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS
EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

Strong, Simple, Durable.



Two Inch Hand Force Pump.

For Gardening and other purposes Suction and Discharge two inch capacity 2000 gallons per hour. Double arrangement for hose and pipes and hence PORTABLE

Write for particulars and prices.

Also a large stock of all other kinds of Deep Well Pumps, Spray Pumps, Power Pumps and Agricultural Implements, etc., always available. State your requirements and ask for a catalogue.

The LIMAYE Bros., Ltd.
APOLLO STREET, P. B. NO. 1684, **BOMBAY.**

REAL DEPENDABILITY AT MINIMUM COST

NOTHING IN THE LOW PRICED FIELD EQUALS

The

"MATCHLESS"

ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS WATCH

Sturdy dependable movement at a price within the reach of all, the "Matchless" is inexpensive but in no way cheap.

Supplied with or without "Engine" mark on dial.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OFFER. A few of our regular lines, including the "Matchless" are now being offered at special discounts ranging from 12½% to 25%. It is to your advantage to write for particulars TO-DAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE on request.

16" Small size, NICKEL SILVER **Rs. 24.**
FINE SILVER **Rs. 31.**

WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY.....CALCUTTA.

Mhatre's Art STUDIO.

By SHAMRAO G. MHATRE.

Works in Marble and Bronze Statuary both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATHE, BOMBAY. 7.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 1½ per tin
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

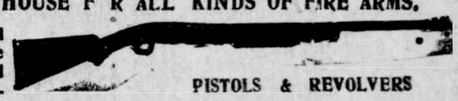
MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS
NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIOUS.
Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ld.,
TOKYO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.
SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,
Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon Colombo
STOCKISTS :—Messrs. ABDULHUSSEN NAZERALLY & CO, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay.

SHIRTS GLAZED
at Two Annas each.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co

TEL. WARSHIP
MOTOR OWNERS
Why ! You pay more money when you get *Rover* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.
A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.
BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

New Year Present
OF
Indian Silk, Saris, Scarves, Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table centres, purses, brassware, rare pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queens Road, Near Opera House
BOMBAY.
Phone. 4232.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS.
B. S. A. Guns and other English made guns, Double and Single, Rifles English and Americans.

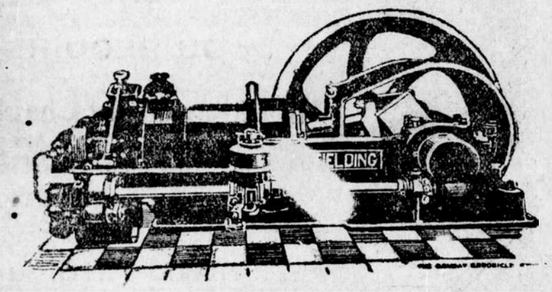


PISTOLS & REVOLVERS
Colts, Mausers, Webley and other well-known makers, Singl barrel ejector and non-ejector guns, Cartridges of all kinds.
Tele. No. 5554— Tele. "BANDUKWALA"
GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & Sons.,
252 ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.
SEMI—DIESEL
Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.

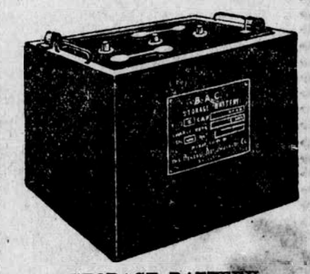
USE
SEMI-DIESEL
ENGINES



40 Year's Experience | British throughout STOCKS HELD | Thousands working.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.
Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.

B. A. C.

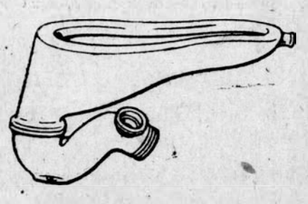


STORAGE BATTERY
FOR CARS OF EVERY MAKE
Constructed to suit the INDIAN CLIMATE, to last a life time, and to be the most INEXPENSIVE of all.
QUALITY IS OUR WATCHWORD
Prices on Application.
THE BENGAL ACCUMULATOR Co.,
12, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.
Cable : "Acumulator." 'Phone : 5730

ABBE HAMONS
90, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.
Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism. Sciatica, Gout, Albuminasis. Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.
Sole Agents :—
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTA and GALCO
CELEBRATED
LEVER WATCHES
ARE THE BEST
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,
La Chaux-de-Founds Switzer and
Grand Prix Berne 1914
Obtainable from all the best Watchmakers in India and from the
AGENT :— JULES FETTERLE
Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

SANITARY WARE
RICH PORCELAIN ENAMELLED BATHS, LAVATORIES, BASINS, CLOSETS, SINKS, FANCY BATH ROOM FITTINGS and PLUMBERS'S REQUISITES etc. etc., IN STOCK.



CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,
10 Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3	8	8	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4	0	0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2	4	0	Dozen.
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2	0	0	Dozen.
Window covers Large Window	14	0	0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foolscap	3	0	0	each.
Envelope openers	1	4	0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4	0	0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1	4	0	each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3	0	0	Dozen.
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0	12	0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3	0	0	per 1000
Manda or opsque covera	6	0	0	,,

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue.
N. BURJOR & Co,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4564.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrut anjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains sheumatiem, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

BEST BY TEST.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal sst. Home Secy., Hyderabad, Dec.

THAT NO ONE CAN DENY.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witness."—JUSTICE CORAM HAYWARD, I. C. S., High Court, Bombay.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

"SQUIBB'S SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and given up by doctors as hopeless cases."—C. D. L. PRAYERO, Hyderabad, Dec.

AN OLD 'FRIEND' FOR NEW FRIENDS.

"Owing to the abnormal malarious state of this country, resulting in loss of life in many cases, it is my desire to introduce to the well-known SQUIBB'S Ague Specific which has saved thousands of lives all over India during my stay there, amongst my friends and well-wishers here."

W. J. THOMAS,
P. O. Box No. 14,
Traffic Manager's Office,
Kuala Lumpur, F M S.

A CONSTANT COMPANION.

"It is a wonderful remedy and has proved most efficacious in the case of Malarial fever or Influenza. I never go on tour with out a bottle or two of it."

PO SAW, B.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Sagaing BURMA.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AGUE AND ALL OTHER FEVERS.

Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

CHEMISTS, CRAWFORD MARKET **BOMBAY.**

SWEARING BY SQUIBB.

"SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is doing wonders. All who have tried it are swearing by it."—G. J. FAGY, Loco. Dept., A. & B. Ry., Assam.

MAGIC IN THE MIXTURE.

"Your SQUIBB'S MIXTURE seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name —EDWARD ST. ROSE & Co., Mombasa.

DOING HIS 'BIT'.

have found your medicine, Squibb's Ague Specific, very effective and am distributing the same among the poor people. As I require the phials in large quantities I thought it best to deal with you directly instead of purchasing them from a local dealer."

RAJA KUNDANLAL,
Behari Palace.
HYDERABAD (Dec.)

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

"I find this as an efficacious remedy not only for Influenza but in Malaria also. I can strongly recommend therefore to the public to have always a bottle chiefly for prevention of Malaria."

S. SUBBA RAO, L. M. P.,
Influenz Home, Mylapore,
MADRAS.

PREFERENCE Vs. PREJUDICE.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but SQUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever"—REV. M G. GOLDSMITH,
Hyderabad Dec.

HOW EAST MEETS WEST.

"I wish to point out that I have been taking the medicine for some time for malaria and it has done me very great good"

K C. MEHTA,
Christ's College Cambridge,
England.

DONE ITS WORK IN ALL CASES.

"I have given both Europeans and natives some of this wonderful medicine and in all cases it has dohe its work and cured them. Some of them were surprised by the wonderful quick cure and others wish to obtain this medicine."

J. H. WICKHAM,
Traffic Supdt. B.N.R., Delhi.

PAR EXCELLENCE!

"I have tried it on many of my friends when in Madras and found it a medicine par excellence especially in cases of severe type of Influenza and Malarial fever.

T. E. ANDERSON,
Batu Road,
Kuala Lumpur F. M. S.

NO DOUBT AS TO THAT.

"This medicine is used in our Mill two years since and in one dose the fever is stopped wonderfully This medicine is effective in all kinds of fever there is no doubt as to that."

J. H. THOOTHEE, Manager
Hathising Mill,
Ahmedabad.

DODGE BROTHERS

MOTOR CAR

Exceptional Value now Offered.

SMALL PROFIT—BIG TURNOVER.

IMPROVEMENT ALL ROUND.

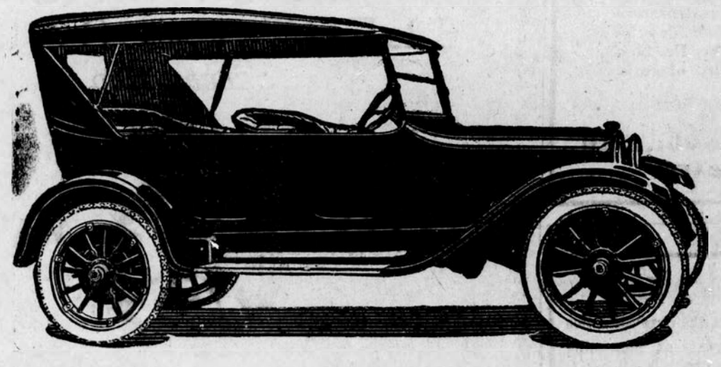
32 x 4 Cord Tyres fitted Without Extra Cost.

The price of these world famous Cars has been redueed considerably.

TOURINGS, ROADSTERS, COUPES AND SEDANS IN STOCK.

Also Lightweight Trollies of 1/2 Ton Dodge Brothers Screen Business Vans and 1 and 1½ Ton Graham Brothers Truck Chassis available.

COME AND SEE THE LATEST 1922 MODELS or apply for full particulars.



SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

BRANCH: **THE MALL, LAHORE.**

Agencies at: Poona, Secunderabad, and Jubbulpore, etc.,

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS" BOMBAY. Phones: 483 and 2525.

DODGE BROTHERS, Inc., is a member of "The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce."

YOU REQUIRE

A Chaukidar to keep guard over your valuable property

BUT

YOU REQUIRE

An extraordinary Chaukidar

to guard your and your family's more valuable health and that is the world-famous invention of PANDIT THAKAR DATTA SHARMA VAIDY Aof Lahore, the

"AMRITDHARA."

", says Rai Amrit Lal Sahib, Superintendent of Police and City Magistrate of Udaipur, "after my two years continuous experience write to ask the puplic to believe that Amritdhar cures in fact all diseases which the benefactor Pandit has mentioned in his pamphlet. There should be no family, no home where Amritdhara is not always present, whenever required it protects from all sorts of diseases. It requires a book to write my all experiences, but suffice it to say that we should keep Amritdhara in our homes with the belief that an able Doctor, a clever Vaidya, is with us."

Cures almost all diseases the human flesh is heir to.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per Phial. **Sample Ans. 8 only.**

Direction paper can be had in any Indian Language or English.

THE MANAGER,

Amritdhara 13, Pharmacy, Amritdhara Building

Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office **LAHORE.**

Post and Telegraphic Address:—**AMRITDHARA, 13, LAHORE.**

Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.